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THREE STAR

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,217—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 3 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	BRITANNIA	6525
9th ,,	ORIENTAL	9288		
16th ,,	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA	10512
23rd ,,	OCEANA	6610		
30th ,,	SENGAL	1638	MONGOLIA	9505
[illegible]	PERSIA	[illegible]		
[illegible]	VICTORIA	6522	[illegible]	7912
[illegible]	ARABIA	7903		
[illegible]	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sept.	BALLAARAT	4890		
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	9281	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th ,,	VICTORIA	6522		
24th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10500

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports on route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 21st June, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guiounet	8th Sep. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' of[illegible] leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 22nd July, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent,
New Oriental Bank Buildings, [illegible] Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Godina	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 15

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,366	20th July 1904
† VINDOBONA	[illegible]	4,321	2nd July
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	3,893	20th Aug.

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 485. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	P. Collenani	7,583	27th July 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

R. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 2nd July, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 5th July, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Kowait.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 13th July, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,010 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 26th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th June, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, [illegible] and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA.

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CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

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PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 30th June, 1904.

TO ALGIERS AND DUNKIRK.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR PASSENGERS.

S. S. "HAVRAISE," 1,717 Tons, will SAIL for above PORTS about the end of July. Has splendid accommodation for FIRST CLASS passengers; Cabins on deck. Electric light, French Cuisine and wine free.

Fare, Rupees 400 per adult.

Apply to

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Agents.

Compagnie Havraise Peninsulaire de Navigation a Vapeur.
22nd June, 1904.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
FAVIGNANA	3,000	F. Viola	15th July 1904.
D. BALDUINO	1,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	1,580	M. Saporiti	15th Sept. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	3,600	G. Belsito	16th July 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent,
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SULTAN	2551	Pens	2nd July 1904.
S. S. REICHSTAG	2055	Walker	14th July 1904.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
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A CURE THAT'S SURE. OUR renowned MEYORES is the remedy to nervous and muscular debility, brain fag, loss of memory and vitality, exhaustion, mental dejection, and evils. Pleasant, prompt, potent and pure. Price, Rupee 1. Write for free circulars, and testimonials, &c. Letters held very strictly private. Address only to V. C. MUKHERJI & Co., V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

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1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

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Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

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CIGARS

THEY HAVE

NO

EQUALS.

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Cheapest Dealers in

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For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

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FOR keeping the Skin Soft, Cool and Free from all irritation, there is nothing equal to Rose-scented ICILMA NATURAL WATER SOAP. Easiest and silkiest of lathers with any water. A REVELATION OF WHAT A SOAP CAN BE. Sold by ARMY & NAVY STORES Bombay and Calcutta.

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CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,

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THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1802 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

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They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

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30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	11 0
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FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
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NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

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THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.
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Horlick's Malted Milk

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Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

TRADESMEN and others are WARNED NOT TO GIVE CREDIT to MILITARY SUBORDINATES of the Ordnance Department, as under Section 144 of the Army Act debts not exceeding Rs. 450 cannot be recovered from their pay by the Officer under whom serving, or in a Court of Law. Applications to recover debts due from such subordinates will not be attended to.

C. G. OLDFIELD, Major, R.A., Ordnance Officer in Charge, Bombay Arsenal.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJI DEWJIBHOY JAMAL, of Bombay Khoja, has contracted TO PURCHASE from AGA MAHOMED HOOSEIN HAJI ABAS LAREE, of Bombay Mogal inhabitant, the premises hereunder mentioned.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or Ground of which the Church of Esperance is the Fazendar together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Baboola Tank Road and Umerkhadi Road outside the Fort of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Umerkhadi Road, on or towards the West by the property of Joseph Samuel Dhokerker, on or towards the North by the said Baboola Tank Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Bai Mariambai, wife of Khoja Rahim and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Aga Mahomed Hoosein Haji Abas Laree, and containing by admeasurement 201 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 3531, and Street Nos. 1—3 and 47—55 Umerkhadi and Babula Tank Road.

All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or having any claim in respect thereof by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease, gift, or otherwise howsoever are required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 59, Esplanade Road, Fort, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims if any, will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims—Dated this 30th day of June, 1904.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO., Solicitors, High Court.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EXTENSION OF CONCESSIONS FOR COUPON TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES BETWEEN POONA AND BOMBAY.

ON and from 15th JULY Books of SECOND CLASS COUPON TICKETS available by any Train between BOMBAY and POONA up to the 30th November, 1904, will be issued on application at the Office of the Undersigned at the following REDUCED FARES:—

Book of 36 Coupon Tickets (2nd class) Rs. 75. These Books of Second Class Coupon Tickets will be issued under the same conditions as apply in the case of First Class Coupon Tickets.

Both the First and Second Class Coupon Tickets will be available for use by the person issued to and in addition by one member only of the owner's family, to be named and entered in the Book of Coupons at the time of the purchase of the Book. The Coupons will not be transferable to any one else.

Any person who has already purchased a Book of Coupon Tickets may on application to Undersigned secure the further concession notified above.

A. MUIRHEAD, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 29th of June, 1904.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY, INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his office near Church Gate Railway Station, Bombay, up to 3 P. M., on 15th July, 1904, for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY and PAPERS required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, for a period of 15 months commencing from 1st October, 1904.

2. Form giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same tender and the Tenderer will be required to supply at the rate quoted and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed, "Tenders for Stationery and Papers, &c." and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand), must accompany the Tender as earnest money without which Tenders will not be considered.

5. If Government Paper and other securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favour of the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway Co.

6. A further deposit will have to be made by the successful Tenderers so as to make the total deposit equal to five per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

7. All Stationery and Papers to be in accordance with the Company's sample which may be seen at Parel Depot.

8. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. GOODE, Ag. Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's office, Parel, Bombay, 24th June, 1904.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE" NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

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THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

TEAS. TEAS.

MAY BLOSSOM TEA.

The present most popular brand is the Mayblossom Tea.

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CROFT MODY & Co., BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS:—

DENISON & CO., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps. Artistic but not obtrusive Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 35 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NEROINE ELIXIR: Imparts health strength and energy. Makes tired, slack, worn out feelings impossible. Per bottle Rs. 2-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR Bombay and Poona.

PUNKAH PULLEYS.—The Simplex is the most perfect and the Cheapest Silent Punkah Pulley in the market. It requires no oil or attention for more than a year and will outlast a dozen other cheap pulleys, Price Rs. 3. Liberal Trade Discount to Wholesale Dealers. Sole Manufacturers, C. JOST and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET, 3RD FLOORS in Green Street, 2ND FLOOR in Tamarind Lane, for Office or Residence. Apply BATLIBOI & Co., Forbes Street, Fort.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

WANTED.—A Competent, First Class MARINE ENGINEER to take charge of Engines and Boilers of a large Factory. None need apply unless he is thoroughly experienced in the line. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box "No.1072 J." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

FINANCIAL.—Advances made on approved personal security of all kinds, also on Merchandise Stock-in-Trade, Household Furniture, Carriages, Life Policy, etc. without removal.—S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. Financial Agents and General Merchants, 18, Bank St. Fort. Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

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CHRONIC DISEASES have been successfully cured by ELECTRICITY and ADVANCED THERAPEUTICS after different forms of DRUG TREATMENT HAD FAILED. On hearing what you are suffering from, you will be informed by what SCIENTIFIC METHOD you can be cured. For particulars, diseases cured, etc., apply to the DOCTOR-IN-CHARGE, MEDICO-ELECTRIC INSTITUTE 13, Forbes Street, Fort.

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Apply to GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO., 67, Meadow Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator of the estate of the late R R Menner, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY next, the 4th instant, at 2-30 p. m., the undermentioned effects viz—

Delhi carved teapoy and stands, table and wall ornaments, China flower pots, vases and baskets, copper and brass idols, vases and bowls, glassware and crockery, table hanging and wall lamps and lanterns, pictures, cane sofa and chairs, rugs, Gladstone bag, child's rocking horse and perambulator, ice box, reed and bead curtains, photographic camera with lenss and accessories, cane tiffin basket, one D.B. hammerless gun by Holland and Holland in leather case, single barrel rifle by Alexander Henry, single barrel Winchester repeating rifle, single barrel Lee speed patern rifle, revolver, Army and Navy gent's bicycle, &c.

The property will be on view two days before sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 4th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD, & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as chairs, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, cupboards, almyrah, chest-of-drawers, Singer's foot sewing machine, bentwood chairs, perambulators, Austrian safe on stand, folding cots, large cooking stove.

AT 2 P.M.

Several second-hand bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 strong built vis-a-vis.
1 strong built French-polished shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p. m.,

The effects of the late Mr Edwin Smith consisting of wearing apparel gramaphone, metal watch and sundries.

The effects of the late Major E F Marriot consisting of travelling liquor case, coffee machine, roasting jack and mincing machine.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st July, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st instant, at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.—

A quantity of confiscated arms and ammunition, consisting of guns, rifles, bayonets, sword stick, daggers, Mouser rifles, Mouser carbine, revolvers, pistols, swords, percussion caps, walking sticks with swords, hunting knives, cartridges, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under Instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of Houses Nos. 546-548 Imamwada, 87 Sixth lane Khetwady Main Road, and 357-361, Parel Road.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 P. M. Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Bay pony, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE REAL PEARLS.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., and on account and risk of Kanayalal Kessrichund, trading in the name of B. B. Soondersen—

1 parcel of very valuable real pearls returned from London containing 3 bundles of 14 strings of 349 pearls weighing about 670 carats.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS KAPURWADI, SITUATE AT KANDAWADY LANE, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from, and by order of, the mortgagees, and at the risk and on account of the mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 5 p. m., sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property in pursuance and exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated the 24th day of July, 1901 and made between the mortgagor Ramchandra Withoba Balaji of the first part, Bai Heerabai, widow of Withoba Balaji of the second part, the said Bai Heerabai of the third part and the mortgagees of the fourth part.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon being a part of the oart known as Kapurwadi, situate at and fronting the Kandawady Lane, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2425 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 17, and new survey Nos. 7518, 7520 and 7521 and bounded on the east partly by the Bhuleshwar Road now called Girgaum Back Road and partly by the said Kandawady Lane, on the west and north by the Khatterwady Lane and on the south by the property of Wishwanath Damodhar and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward Nos. 1255, 1257, 825, to 831 and Street Nos. 70 to 74 and 2 to 6 and 147 to 151, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the said Ramchandra Withoba Balaji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Pestanjee Rustam & Kola, Solicitors for the mortgagees at No. 79 Medow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LOVE LANE.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction. Suit No. 84 of 1904.

1. Haji Alli Akbar Mahallati, of Kazmain, in Arabia, but at present residing at Mazagon, in Bombay, Mogul, Mahomedan Inhabitant, one of the executors of the last Will and Testament of Zohora Begum, daughter of Syed Mahadi Taba Tabai and widow of Ismail Habib, 2. Mirza Muse Lowber, of Bombay, but at present residing in Ahmedabad, Mogul, Mahomedan Inhabitant, by his attorney the said Haji Alli Akbar Mahallati .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Shah Bibi, widow of Aga Nuruddin Shah of Bombay, Mogul, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Mazagon, Nesbit Road, outside the Fort, and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Zohora Begum, daughter of Syed Mahadi Taba Tabai and widow of Ismail Habib... Defendant.

Under instructions of Shah Bibi, widow of Aga Nuruddin Shah, the defendant abovenamed, and by virtue of the Decree made herein on the 5th day of March, 1904, and the Judge's Order, dated the 4th day of May, 1904, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 4-30 p. m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following hereditaments and premises, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land or ground together with the messuages or tenement standing thereon, situate at Love Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, bearing Collector's old No. 32, new No. 16281, old survey No. 659, new survey No. 3378 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward E. No. 6168, street No. 2, and containing by admeasurement 1,329 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by a passage, on or towards the south by the property of Eduiji Rustomji Sonawalla, on or towards the west partly by the property of the said Eduiji Rustomji Sonawalla and partly by the property of Dalpatbhoy Bhaigoobhai, and on or towards the east by the property of Haji Esmail Haji Habib.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, attorneys for the defendant abovenamed at their office at No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT MAHIM BAZAR ROAD.

Under instructions from the sole surviving Mortgagee, Mr. Pandurang Vithoba Desai, and on account and risk of the surviving mortgagors Anant Vithal, Bapoo Gopal, and the heirs, executors, administrators and assigns of the deceased mortgagors Bhikibai, widow of Vithal Kanoba Mangoli, Mangroo, wife of Anant Gopal and Damodor Anant, and also on account and at the risk of Jagganath Krishnajee, the confirming party, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on FRIDAY, the 15th day of July, 1904, at the hour of 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the property described in the schedule below under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 1st day of August, 1894.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that the peace or parcel of Government pension and tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement (150) square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 249, New No. D.-3926, old survey No. 3-148, and New Survey No. 4-1536, together with the messuages, tenements or two dwelling-houses, standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Mahim Bazar Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Mortgagors and their tenants.

The first house is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G. Ward No. 4754 (1) and Street No. 8, and the second house is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G Ward No. 4751 (2) and Street No. 83 A. and bounded as follows:—On the East by the house of Pootlajee Kalia, on the West by the house of Rattan Ranjee, on the North by the Mahim Bazar Road cross lane aforesaid, and on the South partly by the part of Ramerisanna Maneckjee and partly by the passage leading to that well which is reserved for public and also for common use of the said property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain & Vaidya, Solicitors to the Mortgagee, at their Office at No. 11, Hornby Road or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st July, 1904.

WHY SUFFER?

SEND particulars of your DISEASE with Two Anna Stamps for advice to THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE, 32, Broadway, Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF W. I. and C.I. Pipes, and Pieces, Wooden Frames, Shutters, Stair Case Railings, Instrument Boxes, Pickaxes, Cut trees, &c.

By order of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 5th July 1904, at 2-30 p.m., at the Executive Engineer, Presidency's Storeyard on the Esplanade, consisting of wooden and panelled shutters, frames, staircase railings, empty iron drums, cupboard, tables, chairs, clock pick axes, powrahs, buckets, flushing tanks, K. oil tins baskets, measuring tapes and chains, instrument boxes scales, boxwood Porebunder stones, stables, bricks, C. I. and W. I. pipes and pieces, cut trees, brass couplings, burners, gas lamps, zinc sheet, flushing tanks and pieces, &c., &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT WORLEE.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will on the following days and hours, respectively, sell by Public Auction on the respective premises the following four lots of the properties by order of Messrs. Chitnis and Motilal attorneys for Mr. Harichand Rupchand, the mortgagee of the properties hereunder described, on account, and at the risk of Bhaskar Jagunnath Patel the mortgagor.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTIES ABOVE REFERRED TO.

Lot No. I.—On WEDNESDAY, the 6th July 1904, at 4 p.m.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Worlee Road, Shambhu Mahadev Pakhadi, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay standing in the name of the said Bhaskar Jagunnath Patel and assessed by the Municipality under G. Ward No. 207 and Street No. 103 containing by admeasurement 407 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east and north by a public passage and Govan, on the west by the property of Wamon Sadashiv, and on the south by a passage.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate at Worli Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, standing in the names of Bhaibibai Saloobai Gangoo and Sundri the daughters of the said Bhaskar Jagunnath Patel and assessed by the Municipality under G. Ward No. 205 (2) and Street No. 107A, containing by admeasurement 891 square yards and bounded on the east by the said Worli Road, on the west, and north by a gully and on the south by a public passage.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground together with messuage tenement or dwelling-house a chawl standing thereon, situate at Worli Road Shambhu Mahadev Pakhadi without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and standing in the name of the said Bhaskar Jagunnath Patel and assessed by the Municipality under G. Ward No. A1196 (2) and Street No 103A and containing by admeasurement 107 square yards and bounded on the east, west and south by the said Worli Road, and on the north by a public passage.

Lot No. II.—On SUNDAY, the 10th July, 1904, at 4 p.m.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Worli Road, Shambhu Manadev Pakhadi, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay standing in the name of Narmadabai, wife of the said Bhaskar Jagunnath Patel, and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 188 and Street No. 90, and containing by admeasurement 103 square yards and bounded on the east and north by the said Worli Road, and on the west and south by a passage.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling-houses standing thereon situate at Worli Road, Shambhu Mahadev Pakhadi, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and standing in the name of the said Bhaskar Jagunnath Patel, and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 1201 and Street No. 203 containing by admeasurement 1,440 square yards and bounded on the east by a Gowan, on the west by the said Worli Road and on the north and south by a passage.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground together with the two chawls and one house standing thereon and situate at Worli Road Shambhu Mahadev Pakhadi without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and standing in the name of the said Bhaskar Jagunnath Patel and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 128, 129, 231 to 237 and Street Nos. 130, 131, 138 and 139 containing by admeasurement 2,983 square yards, and bounded on the east by the said Worli Road, on the west and north by the property of Shroff and on the south by the property of Nagardas Parbhudas.

Lot No. III.—On WEDNESDAY, the 13th July, 1904, at 4 p.m.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground together with the trees and shrubs standing thereon situate at Worli First Pakhadi without the Fort and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, standing in the name of the said Bhaskar Jagunnath Patel containing by admeasurement 567 square yards and bounded on the east by the property of Shroff, on the west and north by the property of Mangaldas, and on the south by a Gowan.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of fazandari hilly land or ground situate at Worli without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay standing in the name of the said Bhaskar Jagunnath Patel and containing by admeasurement 1,129 square yards and bounded on the east by the property of Ramchandra Balaji, on the west by the property of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy and on the north and south by a passage.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground together with a well and trees and shrubs standing thereon situate at Worli Road near the public tank without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay standing in the name of the said Bhaskar Jagunnath Patel, containing by admeasurement 4,586 square yards and bounded on the east by the property of Nilkanth Mahadev, on the west by a public road and passage, on the north partly by the property of Wamon Sadashiv, and partly by the property of Vurjivandas Madhavdas and Dadoba Ramchandra and on the south by a passage.

Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground, together with a shed and shrubs, and cocoanut trees, standing thereon, situate at Worli Road, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, standing in the name of the said Bhaskar Jagunnath Patel containing by admeasurement 2783 square yards, and bounded on the east and south by a passage, on the west by the said Worli Road and passage, and on the north by a Gowan.

Lot No. IV.—On SUNDAY, the 17th July, 1904, at 4 p.m.

First.—All those fourteen pieces of Government foras sweet batty field lands, situate at Worli, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, standing in the name of the said Bhaskar Jagunnath Patel, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 221, 229, 250, 16, 18, 224, 249, 250, 224, 225, 226, 224, 29, 240, 250, 11, 16, 17, 6 and 223A, &c., Collector's new Nos B-12176, C-12176, 12743, 12175, 12-12280, 12173, 12175, 12186, and new survey No. 5-3118, 1-129, 1A-3153, 5-3120, 8-3131, 1-8118, 2-3183, 2-8129, 2-3154, 4-4125, and the measurements and boundaries whereof are particularly mentioned below:—

Plot No. 1 containing 1,427 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east and south by the property of Damodar Lakhmidas and on the west by the property of Damodar Ramchandra, and on the north by the property of Raloo Babaji.

Plot No. 2 containing 567 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Damodar Ramchandra and on the west and south by the property of Khushal Sadashiv and on the north by the property of Dadoo Jagunnath.

Plot No. 3 containing 868 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Lakhmidas Damodar and on the west, north, and south by the property of Khushal Sadashiv.

Plot No. 4 containing 1,237 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by Burn Bundh, on the west partly by plot No. 5 and partly by the property of Nayakbhat, on the north by plot No. 6, and on the south by the property of Mankeshwar.

Plot No. 5 containing 755 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the said plot 4, on the west by the property of Dadoba Ramchandra, on the north by the property of Nayakbhat, and on the south by the property of Parshotam Dadaji.

Plot No. 6 containing 1,005 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the Dara Bundh, on the west by the Thakacha Bundh, and on the north by the property of Bhaskar Vassudev, and on the south by the property of Waman Sadashiv.

Plot No 7 containing 12076 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east and west by the property of Government and on the north partly by the property of Parshotam Dadaji and partly by the property of Mr Janardhan Gopal, and on the south partly by the property of Janardan Parshotam, and partly by the property of Damodar Lakhmidas.

Plot No 8 containing 203 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the Dhuru Bundh, on the west and north by the property of Khushal Sadashiv, and on the south by the property of Kashinath Dev.

Plot No. 9 containing 455 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Kashinath Dev and on the west and north by the property of Khushal Sadashiv and on the south by the property of Tatya Danodar.

Plot No. 10 containing 257 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Khushal Sadashiv, on the west by the property of Ganpat Janaji, and on the north by the property of Govind Rabalji, and on the south by the property of Nilkanth Mahadev.

Plot No. 11 containing 215 square yards and bounded on the east by the property of Ganpat Janaji, on the west by Thokacha Bundh, on the north by the property of Govind Babulji, and on the south by the property of Nilkanth Mahadev.

Plot No 12 containing 355 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east, west, south, and north by the property of Govind Babaji.

Plot No. 13 containing 2,931 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Vithoba Narayan, on the west by the property of the late Sir Mangaldas Nuthoobhoy, on the north by the property of Vithoba Narayan, and on the south by Dhuru Bundh.

Plot No. 14 containing 551 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Dadoba Ramchander, on the west by the property of Trimbuck Jaganath, on the north by the property of Bhaskar Vasudev, and on the south by the property of Sorabjee Parsee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis and Motilal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office, at No. 33, Medows Street, corner Bell Lane Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF THE RIGHT OF COLLECTING TOLL AT THE SION AND MAHIM CAUSEWAYS.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will under instructions of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay sell the above right at 3 p.m. on MONDAY, the 11th July, 1904, at the Office of the Assessor and Collector, on the Ground Floor of the Municipal Building.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner or at the Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,

Bombay, 1st July, 1904.

BANK OF BOMBAY SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL, Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6 months	4 per cent.	p. a.	
„ 12 „	5 „	p. a.	
„ 2 years	5½ „	p. a.	

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD, DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a. compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and facilities, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	„ 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances or 2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS, Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:

9 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or twice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

FOR SALE

BICYCLE, A. & N. Stores, with B. S. A. Fittings, cost £ 17, in good condition. Rs. 75.

E. A. KENYON, Govt. Telegraph Office, Bombay.

WANTED

A FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER, for the Pumping Engines of the Surat Water Works. Salary Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 150 by yearly increment of Rs. 10 with free quarters. No other extra allowance. Apply with testimonials, stating age, to the PRESIDENT, Surat Municipality, before 10th July, 1904.

MOTOR CAR SPIRIT PETROL

Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED. BOMBAY,

RETAIL AGENT

FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, Opposite Graham's Buildings.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT. DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other, Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York, 31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 9,330,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„ 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Manager.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpur	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 29.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols .... £90 9-16 = + 7-16
3 do. Rentes .... £98 = unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan .... £105 1-2 = do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper .... £65 3-8 = + 1-16

SILVER—
Spot in London .... 26 = — 1-16
2 months hence .... 25 15-16 = — 1-16
Spot in New York .... 56 1-2 = — 1-8

EXCHANGES—
Parischeques .... 25·20 = — 1-2
Berlin .... 20·40 = — 1-4
New York Demand......... 4·87 1-8 = — 1-8

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England .... 3 per cent = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills 2 1-8 per cent = — 1-8
6 " " " 2 1-4 per cent = unchanged
3 " Fine Trade Bills .... 2 1-2 per cent = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills .... 2 7-8 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans .... 2 3-4 per cent = do
7 day market loans .... 3 1-4 per cent = do
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £125,000

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 50,00,000
Rs. 30·20 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 14·30 do Bombay
Rs. 3·10 do Madras

Rs. 47·60 At 1s. 3 31-32d.
Minimum rate received 15 per cent. Average rate 15·98.

Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. Nil were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 2·40 do Bombay
Rs. Nil do Madras

Rs. 2·40 At 1s. 4d.
Minimum rate received 15 per cent. Average rate 16·00.
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 50,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 40,00,000

METALS.
Copper Braziers £67
Yellow metal 6
Tin Plates 10 7-3
Bar iron Belgian 4·19
Iron Corrugated Sheets £9-17-6
Basic Steel Bars £5

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 49 1-4 sellers.

WHEAT—
Club No. 1 28 1-2 J.-A. done
White Delhi 28 1-4 J.-J. sellers
White Karachi 26 1-2 J.-A. done
Red Karachi 26 1-4 A.-S. nominal
} quiet.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 32 1-4 J.-A. sellers
Yellow Cawnpore 33 J.-A. sellers
Brown 30 1-8 J.-A. done
} quiet but steady

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 33 1-4 A.-S. done quiet

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7

TALLOW.
Finest Australian Beef Tallow......... 25s 6d
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow......... 26s 3d
Tone—quiet.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull. Manchester steady. Total sales 5,000. Spot 6·04 — 22. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 13-16 — 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 10,000. Arrivals closed steady.

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept
5·81	5·75	5·61
—12	—12	—11
Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·31	5·21	5·16
—7	—5	—5
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·13	5·12	5·12
—5	—5	—5

Receipts at U. S. Ports 3,000
Do. last year 300
Exports to Great Britain 2,000
Do. do Continent 4,000

In New York—
Spot .... 10·85
Futures, month of July......... 10·23 — 5
Do. do. December......... 9·52 unchgd

In New Orleans—
Spot .... 10 11-16 — 1-16
Futures, month of Sept. .... 9·61 unchgd
Do. do. Dec. .... 9·31 + 1
Tone at close .... steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 29th June, 1904 :—

Cotton	5,189 bales.
Wheat	16,050 cwts.
Linseed	9,305 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard.........	5,239 "
Gingellyseed.........	2,613 "
Poppyseed.........	1,531 "
Groundnuts.........	207 "
Castorseed	8,481 "
Rice	13,186 "
Myrabollams	378 "
Cottonseed	1,575 "
Gram	756 "
Joowar	3,580 "
Maize	nil "

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 30.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.
Bank T.T. ....1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand 1s. 4d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 5-32d to 1-8d
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 1-4 to 7-32d.
French Francs 3 do do 169 3-4
Marks 3 do do ...... 138 to 37 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 136
Shanghai 30 do do 187 1-2
Japan 30 do do 148 1-2
Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash 98-1
1st Settlement 1st August ... 97-12
Money Market Tone very quiet.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June 3 do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June 3 do
Bank of Madras do 31st May 5 do

SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone steady		
Ready	5 9 0	5 10 0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4 15 0	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 7 6	
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 8 0	
Poppyseed.—Tone steady		
Ready	5 8 0	5 9 0
Castorseed—Tone steady		
Ready	20 1-2	21 1-2

WHEAT.—Tone steady
Pissi 91 per cent. ... Rs 27
Club, No. 1 .... Rs 27 1-2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone .... steady.
Estimated sales .... bales 5,000
Imports .... do 1,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·81	5·78	5·61
+ 3	+ 3	+ 8
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·37	5·24	5·19
+ 3	+ 3	+ 3
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch.
5·16	5·15	5·15
+ 3	+ 3	+ 3

COTTON.—Tone Dull.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	dull
Good Bhownuggar.........	dull
The Manchester Market has been.........	steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols	90 9-16
3 per cent Rentes	98
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 3-8
Bar Silver	26

The sum of about £125,000 has been paip into the Bank of England.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	3	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	2	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada.........	3	3	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.........	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown.........	0	0	0
Hospitals.........	0	1	7
Total.........	11	10	81
Total plague deaths to date.........	276,156	226,138	
Same date last year	18	11	76

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Darothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WEATHERDON—June 25, at Mussoorie, the wife of G Weatherdon, of a son.

DEATHS.

BILLINGS—May 18. at Hsinji, on the road to Bhamo, Northern Shan States, Harvey George Billings, Executive Engineer, aged 46 years.

DONAGHEY—June 16, at Mussoorie, of heart disease, after many years of suffering patiently borne, Mary Ann, the wife of W J Donaghey, Government Telegraphs, aged 54 years.

WHITE—June 25, at Bangalore, Charles Bernard White, Conductor, Madras Ordnance Department (Retired List), aged 81 years and 4 months.

RUSTOMJEE SAWYER—June 26, at 6, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta, Mary eldest daughter of the late Mr H M Rustomjee, C I E, and wife of Rustomjie S Sawyer, of Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m., Sun sets, 6h. 41m., High water, 1-0m. 1-38a. Low water, 6-38m., 7-37a.
Third Criminal Sessions.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per s. s. Sultan will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 A. M. to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

ACCIDENT TO A PAINTER.—Luximon Baboo, a Hindu painter, aged thirty-four years, was standing on the scaffolding erected outside the Jam Mill, painting a waste water pipe, on Wednesday, when he slipped and fell to the ground sustaining a fracture of the left leg. The injured man was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—Baiabai, a Hindu girl, aged seven years, while playing near a window on the second floor of her parents' house at Bapty Road on Wednesday, fell on to the road below, a distance of about twenty-two feet. She sustained a fracture of the left thigh bone. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she has been detained for treatment.

THE TAPTI MILLS COMPANY.—At the High Court yesterday a petition in the matter of the Tapti Mills Company was called on before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji. Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs Payne and Co., on behalf of Mr. Premchund Roychund, a creditor, a shareholder and an unpaid purhaser stated that negotiations for a settlement were going on, and he applied that the matter should stand over till the 11th inst. Other parties concerned in the matter were called out; and as there was no opposition, the matter was postponed till the 11th inst.

ALLEGED MURDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Inspector Wilkins again charged Shama Bihari, a Purdesi, with the murder of Bhori Sing, another Purdesi. The accused and the deceased were both seamen on board the transport Phultana, and the murder was alleged to have been committed, while the steamer was on her voyage from Africa to Bombay. Mr. Wilkins stated that the prosecution had no evidence whatever to lead against the accused and asked the Court to dispose of the case. The Magistrate discharged the accused.

THEFT AT ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Sub-Inspector Valentine charged Rama Jairam a ward-boy employed at the St. George's Hospital, with the theft of two counterpanes of the value of Rs. 15, the property of the hospital, and also with the theft of clothes belonging to a patient in the hospital. The accused was arrested by the police on suspicion while he was taking the property out of the hospital premises yesterday. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the man to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Captain C. Burrard and officers, the band of the 121st Pioneers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day (weather permitting) :—

March.........	Olympia	Clark
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe
Lancers	The Army and Navy	Allan
Selection	Little Christopher Columbus	Caryll
Cornet Solo..	Eine Nacht in der Schweitz	Hume
Valse.........	City Life	Translateur

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Under the mannagement of the Society, a junior class for moral instruction in English will be held every Sunday morning at 8-15 a. m. in the Bhuleshvar Municipal School. The class will be taught by Prof N. G Welinkar, M.A., LL.B., and Mr. M.K. Patel, and will be open to all High School students. A public meeting, to explain the object and method of working the class, will be held in the Bhuleshvar Municipal School (above Bhuleshvar Market) on Sunday, at 8-45 a.m. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, M.A. will preside and addresses will be delivered by Mr. J. MacDonald, Mr. M. K. Patel., Mr. D. G. Padhye, M.A., Mr. N. G. Welkinkar, M.A., LL.B.

A HUSBAND'S WRATH.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Subhadra, a Hindu woman, residing at Nesbit Road, Mazagon was charged by Inspector Walker with attempting to commit suicide. The evidence showed that the accused remained away from home for a short time on Tuesday night, for which she was taxed by her husband. She gave an impertinent answer, whereupon the husband lost his temper and flicked up a large stick. The woman got frightened, ran out of the house and jumped into a well close by. The policeman on duty in the street, hearing a splash in the well jumped in after her and brought her out alive. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge but stated she was frightened by her husband's wrath. She was fined Rs. 30 or in default was ordered to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BRIBING A POLICEMAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J.W.S. Dracup, Inspector Sykes charged Gunpat Gungaram, a cart driver, with offering a bribe to policeman No. 42 D. The evidence showed that the accused was arrested by the policeman on Tuesday last for driving on the wrong side of the road and without lights. While the policeman was taking the accused to the police station, the latter offered to give the sepoy some money if he let him go. The sepoy refused to take any money. The accused then met a friend of his, named Luximon Keshew, and giving him two anna piece, asked him to intervene. Luximon gave the policeman the two anna piece and asked him to let the accused go. The policeman took the money and marched the accused and Luximon to the police station. The accused in his defence said he gave the money to Luximon to stand near his cart while he went to fetch a light. The Magistrate held the charge proved and sentenced the accused to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

MRS. REBEKAH S. WALKER.—Mrs. Rebekah S Walker who died recently had done much towards popularising a knowledge of hygienic principles among the people in Bombay. She and her husband started the Hall of Literature, Science and Hygiene which was opened in November 1899 by Bishop MacArthur. For some months regular Sunday afternoon meetings were held here, and lectures were delivered on anatomical, physiological and other subjects. A series of daily lectures was later on inaugurated in Marathi, Gujrati, Urdu and Hindi delivered by medical and educated gentlemen on hygiene above, as well as religious, social, moral and educational subjects. The lectures were severally presided over by prominent members of the different Bombay native communities. The late Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade was a kindly patron of the institution and Mrs Ranade frequently visited it and spoke at the meeting. The Hall was provided with hanging charts, moveable atlases and medical and surgical appliances for illustration of the lectures and the lessons given there. Unfortunately before the annual meeting at which Lord Northcote, late Governor of Bombay had promised to preside, the Hall which had cost Rs 10,000 to build, was burnt down, and this came to an end the charitable work which Mrs. R. S. Walker carried on in it.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Cure for Indigestion. Indigestion with torpidity of the liver is the curse of thousands, who spend each day with accumulated sufferings all of which may be avoided by taking Holloway's Pills according to their accompanying directions. They strengthen and invigorate every organ subservient to digestion. Their action is purifying, healing and strengthening. They may be safely taken without interfering with ordinary pursuits, or requiring much restriction in diet. They quickly remove noise and giddiness in the head, and dispel low spirits and nervous fears. These balsamic Pills work the cure without debilitating or exhausting the system; on the contrary, they conserve and support the vital principle by substituting pure for impure blood.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, and the trial of the following case was continued before his lordship and the same Special Jury.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A BORAH.

A TABOOT DAY INCIDENT.

Abdul Husen, a Memon, was charged with committing the murder of a Borah named Jivaji Nathubhai on the 28th March last, in a place called Lakri Bazar. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, with Mr. Weldon, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown. Mr. Davar, with Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas and Co., appeared for the defence. The following gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. T. G. Dawson, foreman.

Mr. J. A. Lord	Mr. J. E. Addyman
Mr. Dadabhai K. Katell	Mr. J. R. Tickell
Mr. W. H. Brady	Mr. S. M. McCausland
Mr. J. Latimer	Mr. Jethabhai Walji

Inspector Sullivan, who made investigations in the case, and took the injured Borah to the hospital, said when he asked the name of the man who struck him, he replied the keeper of a firewood depot whom he could identify, and who was wearing a black coat and a gold embroidered cap at the time. Witness asked him what caste the assistant was, to which he replied he was a Memon. On the advice of the doctor in the hospital, witness sent a message to Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to take down the dying man's deposition. Witness had made notes of the information and statements on the strength of which he had given orders for the accused's arrest.

Mr. Davar called for the notes.

Superintendent Stanford said to the best of his recollection the notes were destroyed, after the evidence of the parties giving the information or making the statements was recorded by the Coroner. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict that there was not sufficient evidence to show how the deceased came by his death.

Mr. Davar again applied for the production of Inspector Sullivan's notes on the ground that he required them in the interest of justice and to impeach the credit of witnesses. Under the Police Act and the Criminal Procedure Code the Court had the power. The Section of the first Act was 63 and in the second it was 162.

Mr. Standford said he was aware of the section and would look up in his office for the notes if he had time.

Dr. Lafond, House Surgeon of the Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital, described the condition of collapse in which the Borah was brought to him.

Keshav Yesu, brother of Pandu, the principal eyewitness of the incident in the depot according to the prosecution, to whom Pandu was stated to have communicated some particulars about the state in which he had seen the injured Borah, having been examined, the Advocate-General suggested that perhaps the Jury would like to see the place for themselves in order to get a clearer idea of the situation than could be gained by them by a mere inspection of the plan.

After some consultation with his colleagues, the foreman expressed the assent of the Jury to the proposal, and it was decided that the Judge and the Jury, with Mr. Weldon and Mr. Wadia counsel in the case, should forthwith proceed to the place, and be shown over the different places, namely where the blood was found, the upper floor windows from which the witnesses saw the struggle, the tea-shops, the depot past which the accused was seen running away and so forth.

When the Jury returned to the Court, the Advocate-General declared his case closed.

The Judge asked accused : Abdula Husen, do you remember the last Taboot Day?

The Accused : I am in a confused state of mind, I am ill, I leave my case in the hands of my counsel.

The Judge : Then do I understand you to mean you decline to answer the questions I am about to put you?

The Accused : Yes, my Lord. My counsel will answer the questions for me.

The Judge drew the attention of the Jury to the provisions of the law which empowered him to examine an accused person.

In reply to the Judge, Mr. Davar said he was not going to call evidence for the defence.

The Advocate-General summed up the evidence for the prosecution. He said it was quite possible in such times of excitement for a Memon to rush at a Borah, especially if he had a weapon in his hand. It was natural when the Borah was first struck in the abdomen for him to double up and he was then struck in the neck. The learned counsel for the defence had made a great deal of the statements recorded before the Coroner, but somebody must have been to blame for it, because a great deal of them was senseless nonesense. As to the fakir, who was in the depot at the time, he being a Suni, he was interested in the defence of the accused, who was also a Suni, and for whose powerful defence plenty of money was going about in the Memon community, to which he belonged. Regarding the evidence of the Borah witnesses, who had seen the incident from the upper story windows, the Jury, having inspected the place, were now in a better position to Judge than they were before, with this difference only, that the weather this afternoon was cloudy, and was not so bright as it was on the Taboot Day.

Mr. Davar then addressed the Jury for the defence. Counsel said it was his duty at the outset to make ample acknowledgment of the conspicuous fairness with which the learned Advocate-General had put the case for the prosecution before them. Now it was his own duty to place before them the evidence from the point of view of the defence. Lest there should be a misunderstanding about the attitude of the accused in his having refused to answer questions counsel would clear up the point by stating at once, that accused's legal advisers took upon themselves the entire responsibility for this course of action. According to the decision of two of the most eminent Calcutta Judges, an accused person was at liberty to pursue what course he chose; he was not bound to give evidence or make statements in a particular way; and because he had chosen to follow one course more than the other, no inference adverse to him could be drawn, the sole object of the prosecution being not to secure a conviction, but to get justice. In this case there was only one eyewitness to speak of, Pandoo and had he given a consistent story it would have been well. But he had not done so, nor had any of the many witnesses for the prosecution told the same story in two places. The conduct of the police in this case towards the Borah was extremely humane. They did their best to trace the man who had committed a most inhuman and barbarous murder, on a poor innocent man who had come from upcountry to enjoy himself in the Mohorum. But because a crime of a most heinous description was committed, it did not justify the hanging of any stray man who could be got hold of. It had been suggested that the line of defence would be that the case was got up against the accused by the Borah community of Bombay. He would say "No", to it at once. The Borah community of Bombay was much too respectable a community to concoct the charge against the accused. It was only a few of the most disreputable persons belonging to it, in fact, the very riffraff of the community who had done so, and if it was possible for counsel to demonstrate in a Court of Law that some of the witnesses for the prosecution were liars, the defence had demonstrated it most clearly and convincingly. These riff-raff people of the locality seemed to be of opinion that because a man of their community was slain, they must have life for life, blood for blood. The evident impression on them was that because they had seen a man running away this man should be hanged as the murderer. At this rate if everybody who had been seen running away on the Taboot Day was to be hanged, then all he had to say was, the hangman would be pretty full with brisk work on his hands for many months.

The Judge summed up the case to the Jury. His Lordship pointed out the discrepancies in the statements made by the witnesses before the Coroner, the committing Magistrate, and in the Sessions Court, told the Jury to Judge of the evidence given in accordance which such persons' position in life, and to appreciate it according to the effective memory and observation they were likely to bring to bear on the incident. Counsel for the defence had informed them that the Borah witnesses in the case were not representative men of their community, but belonged to the lower order of it. For this it must be remembered that the offence was committed in a low neighbourhood, and therefore, the only witnesses likely to be found there must necessarily be of such description. Although the law wisely allowed to the accused the previlege of explaining any of the circumstances appearing against him in the evidence for the prosecution, The Jury were aware he had not chosen to avail himself of that provision. There was one more point. The defence could not assign any motive for all these witnesses combining to bring a false charge against the accussed of such a heinous character, than by simply stating it to the outcome of a natural desire on their part to wreak vengeance on a member of a hostile community.

The Jury retired for consultation, and in a few minutes returned to Court with a unanimous verdict of "not guilty." The accused was acquitted and discharged. The acquittal was received with a clapping of hands from a large number of spectators in Court, most of whom were Suni Mahomedans.

The Sessions were adjourned till 11 a. m., this morning.

IN setting out the cast of Mr. Tree's forthcoming matinee of "Twelfth Night," Mr. Tree's name has an asterisk to show that his is an "original character." Mr. Tree can be almost anything, but can he really be as old as all that? asks a funny paper.

FROM WHOM TO CLAIM MORE SALT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The last five years of financial surplus enabled the Indian Government to show eight annas reduction in the salt tax and this again enabled our energetic member, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale to ask for more at the last Budget debate. Last year Mr. Gokhale had rightly put forth that the national consumption of salt should be at least 20 lbs. per head per annum. Mr. Gokhale says the heavy salt-tax tells very heavily upon the masses. The richer class is not affected. But do these richer classes consume the necessary amount of salt? Does he really think that those who can afford to spend, use as much as is necessary for the maintenance of health! It is quite clear that it is the ignorance of the properties of the mineral food that limits its use. If people were to know that liberal use of salt tends to prevent disease, they would use it freely not minding the high price. If the medical profession in the country had been aware of the physiological function of salt in the economy, they would have advised the people to consume more salt and increased the natural immunity of the nation against diseases like plague and cholera. "That the various saline matters are essential to health, that when they are not present in proper proportion, nutrition is affected as is shown by certain forms of scurvy. The peculiar dependance of proteid qualities on the presence of salt is proven, but beyond this very little is known. This is the quotation from the highest British Physiologist and this has been the guiding spirit of the medical advisers of Indian Government who are allowed to collect annually nine crores of salt-tax, at what cost of human life we don't know. Mr. Conybeare forced the Leprosy Commission of 1890 to investigate the point "whether leprosy is on the increase with the dearth of salt." At the same time Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson had directed the Commission to investigate whether decomposing fish had anything to do with the spread of leprosy. Both of these had a negative reply. The Commission was guided by the physiological knowledge as above, and then there is no wonder if they could not find any relation between dear salt and leprosy. Mr. Hutchinson had a tour last winter to investigate his own point and found ample material to prove his own theory. Though there is no direct proof for saying that it was through his exertions that the fish curers got good salt free of cost to conduct the industry, he had the satisfaction of seeing some prospect of stamping out leprosy by the fish being better cured. Mr. Hutchinson has done an invaluable service to the country by his letter in the London "Times" which joined him in the appeal for the total abolition of the heavy impost. It was expected that the political bodies of the country would make some capital of this appeal of Mr. Hutchinson. But beyond passing a vote of thanks for the eight anna reduction and asking something more, we do not see anything demonstrative against this heavy impost.

A few years ago an appeal was made to the country (which was brought by you to the notice of the public) by one Mr. Gumpel to prove the value of the mineral food stamping out epidemics of plague and cholera by the liberal use of common salt. If the political bodies had taken care to claim more salt from the medical profession and proved the disease-resisting property of salt once for all, people would have consumed more salt notwithstanding the high price, and the general consumption would have gone to 20 lbs or higher from the penal minimum of 12lbs. Supposing salt is made as cheap as water, do you think there is any chance of the rise in consumption, if people are ignorant of the uncommon qualities of the mineral food? Prove to the medical profession as suggested by Mr. Gumpel that epidemics of plague can be modified by a liberal and judicious use of salt, prove that cholera can be stamped out by the liberal use of pleasant salt water, prove to the veterinarian that animals can be saved from anthrax and other epidemics by the animals being liberally supplied with common salt, then you will see in no time the consumption will rise by leaps and bounds, even with the high duty of Rs. 2. Civil authorities have curtailed no doubt the consumption by high price, but it is the medical world that has altogether neglected the value of the mineral food. It is from them that we are to claim more salt, not by lengthy speeches at the Council Theatre but by arranging experiments of proving the value of the food on a large scale. To attain this, the nation must spend something of what they have gained by the eight anna reduction. When once the medical world is convinced of the disease resisting qualities of common salt, Government is bound to solve the question of greater supply either by reducing the tax still more or by giving up the monopoly of the manufacture. With the removal of ignorance of the medical profession and with the knoledge of the people, every soul in the country will consume more salt, animals will be given liberal supply. The Government treasury will be swollen a by few crores of rupees and health and prosperity will reign in the country.—Yours, &c.

VAMAN BAJI KULKARNI.

PARSEES AND PROSELYTISM.

A LIVELY MEETING.

SOMETIME ago in consequence of controversy in the Parsee Community on the question of admitting converts to Zoroastrianism a Committee was appointed to ascertain if any scriptural authority existed for proselytism on the part of Zoroastrians. This Committee appointed a sub-committee who secured the opinions of experts but though the latter were favourable to the view that there was no prohibition against the admission of converts the Sub-Committee were unable to submit a unanimous report owing to the religious question being complicated with the marriage question.

On Tuesday afternoon at the instance of the sub-committee a meeting of the general committee was convened at the Sir Jamesetjee Jejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution, when there were about 50 members present. Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, late Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, was called to the chair, and the proceedings of the meeting, which were conducted in the vernacular, were of a lively character.

At the outset considerable discussion took place as to the procedure to be observed in conducting the proceedings of the meeting. Numerous points of order were raised, and it was eventually decided by the chairman that there was no report before the committee, who were more or less in a position in which they were before they entrusted the work to their sub-committee. The chairman's ruling was vehemently opposed by some, who urged that there was a report before the committee, though it was not adopted by the sub-committee. The discussion became so animated that the chairman had to request members to keep their temper and to restrain themselves from manifestations of fanaticism, which could not sufficiently be deprecated in the case of those who called themselves educated men. But the storm broke out afresh every time a new speaker rose to address the meeting.

It was then suggested that the whole question should be discussed 'de novo' by the committee. Mr. K. R. Cama entered a strong protest against the question being discussed before the general committee, and he emphatically declared that if that course were pursued he would decline to act on the committee. Mr. Cama's protest led to a fresh outbreak on the part of some of the members, who entered their warm protest against the line adopted by Mr. Cama. Mr. Framroze Joshi requested Mr. Cama to consider his resolution, as the loss of an oriental scholar from the committee could not be easily made good.

Interruptions and points of order were the order of the day, and the chairman often appealed to members, who belonged to the educated class, to behave, but in vain.

A member named Mr. H. N. Lord moved a proposition to the effect that, from the social point of view, it was not advisable to adopt proselytism among the Parsees. A member having challenged Mr. Lord's knowledge regarding the Parsi religion the latter desired that he should be subjected to any rigorous examination on the subject. In support of his various contentions, he wanted to cite from a large number of volumes which were arrayed before him; but the chairman and members begged him to desist. Mr. Jiwanji J. Mody tried to pour oil on the troubled waters of discussion but he did not meet with any better success. Dr. N. N. Katrak moved an amendment to the effect that men belonging to religions other than Zoroastrianism might be admitted to their faith under proper safeguards.

The meeting, however, adjourned without coming to any decision.

STORY OF A QUICKSILVER FORTUNE.

IN a paper read before the Institution of Mining Engineers recently, Mr. G. F. Monckton gave some interesting particulars about the quicksilver bearing zone of British Columbia. The zone, he said, was two miles wide and had been traced for a length of thirty miles. The region was geologically much disturbed, and bore out the comprehensive description of the puzzled miner, who said that it was "hove, busted, and swung around, and then hoisted and broke and shook," but it had the finest climate and most magnificent scenery in the world. Quicksilver was one of the most difficult metals to follow, and the writer alluded to the history of the New Almaden quicksilver mine in California, which was £320,000 in debt in 1870, and was on the point of being abandoned as there was no ore in sight, but in the following twenty years produced over £3,000,000.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 30.

Thursday.—The barometer has fallen briskly in Lower Sind and Gujarat, and slightly in the Peninsula, Bengal and Burma. It has risen slightly to briskly in Kashmir and the West Sub-Himalayan region. The depression in the north-west angle of the Bay is in the same position and has intensified slightly. South-Westerly to southerly winds are blowing in Rajputana and south-west Punjab. Moderate rain has fallen in Burma Coast and the West Coast; light to moderate showers in north-east India, north-east Coast, east of the Central Provinces and south India. Few very light showers are reported from Gujarat. Diamond Island has received 4 inches, Silchar 3 1-2, Gaya 3, Kanoor and Moulmein 2 1-2, Tavoy, Calicut and Mercara 2, Gorakhpur, Cochin Mangalore, and Belgaum 1 1-2, Gopalpur, Thayetmyo and Chakrata one inch. The depression in the head of the Bay will probably remain almost stationary during the next 24 hours. Moderately heavy rain is likely to fall in Burma Coast, light to moderate rain in Assam, Bengal, Orissa and the West Coast showers in Behar, Chota Nagpur, East Central, Provinces and South India.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Rajput, Captain Geo. Craig, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, reports having experienced from Cape Comorin to Mangalore variable winds and heavy rain squalls, thence to Bombay moderate monsoon and dull cloudy weather.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts	Colaba In. Cts
Previously registered	13 90	20 14	20 78	14 47
Thursday, 30th June	0 21	0 10	0 15	0 47
Total.........	14 11	20 24	20 93	14 44
Total fall to 30th June, '03	23 83	23 42	23 49	26 94
Total fall to 30th June, '02	8 07	11 44	9 92	9 77

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.
(Registered at Messrs. Kemp & Co.)

	In.	Cts.
Thursday, 30th June	0	16

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 30TH JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·502	N	14	92·1	77·9	69	......	0·00	0·00
Jask	[illegible]	Calm	9	95·3	85·2	77	......	0·00	— 0·11
Muscat	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	......
Aden	29·669	ENE	7	95·8	81·3	81	......	0·09	— 0·01
Lahore	29·329	SW	4	108·1	91·3	55	......	0·93	— 1·0
Sirsa	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	......
Delhi	29·421	NW	8	10 ·2	89·2	4	......	1·82	— 1·5
Agra	29·428	NW	8	104·0	85·9	50	......	3·0	+ 0·13
Cawnpore.........	29·432	Calm	8	98·4	8 ·8	70	......	3·04	— 1·0
Allahabad	29·415	E	6	98·6	82·0	80	......	1·00	— 5·42
Jhansi	29·489	WSW	8	101·3	87·2	67	......	3·59	— 2·47
Jacobabad	29·371	Calm	6	111·3	81·7	75	......	0·30	+ 0·21
Karachi	29·488	WSW	16	90·1	79·	75	......	0·00	— 0·71
Jeypore.........	29·537	W	9	102·7	81·1	51	......	1·22	— 1·4
Ajmere.........	29·516	SW	7	98·4	80·5	62	......	2·07	— 0·41
Deesa.........	29·561	WSW	22	101·1	79·6	65	......	0·47	— 1·80
Ahmedabad.........	29·584	WSW	6	100·8	78·6	53	......	0·02	— 6·74
Bhuj	29·545	W	25	93·3	79·9	67	......	0·00	— 2·03
Jamnagar	29·513	WSW	25	95·1	80·2	68	......	0·00	— 3·43
Dwarka	29·549	WSW	25	87·9	89·8	75	0·01	0·01	......
Rajkot	29·569	W	19	97·9	78·0	79	0·21	1·05	— 4·07
Bhavnagar Para.	29·605	W	11	101·1	89·0	60	......	0·23	— 4·71
Veraval	......	......		......	......	...	......	......	......
Neemuch	29·576	SW	18	93·8	71·2	89	......	4·76	— 0·19
Indore	29·618	W	14	92·1	74·6	6	......	3·75	— 2·60
Saugor	29·543	WNW	15	92·5	78·1	62	......	1·31	— 4·48
Jubbulpore	29·53	WNW	8	90·4	79·6	6	......	3·33	— 5·57
Hoshangabad	29·598	SW	7	95·6	79·2	67	......	2·89	— 3·89
Khandwa.........	29·618	NW	15	95·7	78·6	61	......	3·75	— 2·06
Raipur	29·478	SW	11	79·6	75·9	83	0·15	5·08	+ 6·20
Nagpur.........	29·585	W	3	93·2	80·5	57	0·0	8·52	0·00
Amraoti	29·633	W	13	91·2	77·0	69	......	7·17	+ 0·35
Akola	29·631	NW	3	95·5	77·9	69	......	3·32	— 1·87
Surat	29·646	SW	13	92·2	75·5	92	0·07	2·12	— 7·59
Malegaon.........	29·632	WSW	21	92·4	74·5	61	......	3·35	— 1·06
Bombay	29·681	WSW	13	87·8	80·6	79	0·10	14·46	— 5·17
Poona.........	29·714	WSW	10	89·5	73·4	72	......	0·31	— 4·42
Ahmednagar.	29·709	W	18	90·9	72·1	72	......	2·61	— 2·50
Aurangabad.........	29·651	W	25	9 ·3	71·2	69	......	2·55	......
Sholapur	29·708	SW	16	95·2	74·5	72	......	5·16	+ 0·80
Ratnagiri.........	29·735	Calm	6	85·8	73·9	89	0·35	42·95	+12·79
Bijapur.........	29·718	SW	16	89·	67·8	82	...	3·08	— 0·47
Belgaum	29·792	W	1	74·8	65·8	97	1·15	17·9	+ 9·47
Mormugoa	29·789	W	10	85·0	74·4	95	0·55	42·21	+18·58
Karwar.........	29·802	SW	5	79·1	72·5	8	2·70	51·09	+15·11
Mangalore	29·844	S	10	84·4	71·9	91	1·39	47·77	+11·5
Calicut	29·872	ENE	7	82·7	71·7	91	1·87	41·04	+ 6·03
Cochin	29·816	W	7	84·7	72·7	85	1·53	35·22	+ 6·23
Bangalore	29·835	W	15	82·3	64·8	83	0·30	1·6	— 1·7
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·678	W	11	90·6	71·	71	......	4·02	— 0·35
Masulipatam.	29·626	WNW	14	101	82·0	79	......	3·39	— 1·44
Bellary	29·715	W	10	90·5	73·2	73	0·03	2·57	+ 0·79
Cuddapa	29·730	W	8	97·2	77·9	75	......	2·03	— 1·32
Madras	29·707	W	10	101·5	83·0	55	......	0·58	— 1·63
Coimbatore.........	29·843	WSW	4	90·4	68·6	95	0·16	1·79	+ 0·11
Trichinopoly.	29·779	WSW	12	99·6	78·3	51	......	0·00	— 1·50
Nagapatam.........	29·753	S	9	95·8	79·5	75	......	1·7	— 0·23
Colombo	29·882	SW	11	85·0	77·5	83	......	9·09	+ 0·86

In column Wind, "Rate per hours" L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy
Bombay Local Rainfall : J. J. H.=0·03 (22·88); G. T. H =0·10 (23·2) St. G. H.=0·00 (20·31); C, P,=0·10 (14 15).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has again fallen over a large area the fall having been brisk in Lower Sind and Gujarat and at Bijapur, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Madras. The barometer is from ·02 to ·08 in defect of normal in the United Provinces and at Jubbulpore, Raipur and Masulipatam, from ·04 to ·07, in excess along the coast from Mormugao to Cochin and at Coimbatore and about normal elsewhere.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly over nearly the whole country and the force has been strong in Gujarat over the Deccan and at Bangalore Khandwa, Saugor, Neemuch and Karachi.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 8° in excess at Khandwa, Hoshangabad Saugor, Bhavnagar Deesa, Ahmedabad Jaipur, Agra, Jhansi and Delhi, and 5° to 10° in defect at Karwar and Raipur; minimum 7° in excess at Delhi and Jaipur. The maximum varied from 111° at Jacobabad to 75° at Belgaum, and the minimum from 89° at Delhi to 64° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Rain has fallen along the West Coast from Cochin to Bombay and also at Dwarka, Rajkot, Raipur, Nagpur, Bangalore, Bellary and Coimbatore. The principal falls are :—2·70" at Karwar, and between one and two inches at Belgaum, Mangalore, Calicut and Cochin.

Weather.—The monsoon gradient between Calicut and Bombay is somewhat steeper than usual and conditions are favourable for rain all along the West Coast from Cochin to Bombay. Weather on and off the West Coast between Karwar and Dwarka will become squally and local showers seem likely in Gujarat.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 29th June 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ....inches	29·712
Temperature of the air ....degrees	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·7
Dew Point	76·9
Relative humidity of Air.........	0·891
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded - 10)...	7·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	8 ·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·4
General-Directions of Wind.*	W.S.W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles*	319
Fall of Rain	0 10
Total fall during month	14·44
" " year	14 53
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 30th June...	0·10

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY.—JUNE 29TH.

10 p.m.	82·1

THURSDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 30TH.

6 a.m.	82·1
10 a.m.	84.1
2 p.m.	10·3
p.m.	82·5

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Clydesdale, 22 5 tons, Captain A Lundberg, sailed yesterday for Hamburg with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Rajput, 3615 tons, Captain Geo Craig, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 28th May via Coast ports, with a general cargo and coal and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kangra, 1478 tons, Captain H W Bamber, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 12 cases opium and Mr C S Menzes two natives and 45 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.........	Capt M R Hill.........	Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr H C Somerville	Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge	De Berry	31-5 R I Marine
R I M S Canning.........	Wilson.........	R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence.........	....	R I Marine
R I M S Investigator..	Comdr T H Heming	Survey steamer
Torpedo Boat Baluchi..	......	......
Do Karen...	......	......
Do Pathan ...	......	......

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 30.

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	636	Nacoda.........			G Muthwani
Jelunga.........	3361	Windebank			M M & Co
Avoca.........	3410	Lowe.........			M M & Co
Canara.........	1216	Carey.........			M M & Co
Shahnoor.........	2198	Davison			E Tajbhoy
Urlana.........	3384	Thomson			M M & Co
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Vadala.........	2161	Spinner.........			M M & Co
Secundra.........	1675	Babb.........			M M & Co
Muttra.........	2985	Alexander			M M & Co
Islanda	3360	Anderson			M M & Co
Java.........	920	Carey			M M & Co
Ellora.........	1494	Murray			M M & Co
Wartenfels.........	3382	Rode.........			Glade & Co
Naderi.........	1168	Metcalfe.........			B & P S N Co
Henry Bolckow...	139	Kemp			B & P S N Co
Imaum	2704	Penberthy.........			K Nixon & Co
Dagfred.........	659	Milberg			F F Campbell & Co
Pseha.........	3839	Leftwich.........			T M & Co
Megna.........	772	Macgregor			M M & Co
King Arthur	1047	Burrell.........			B & P S N Co
Urada	3302	Sheldrick.........			M M & Co
Orda.........	3410	Robertson.........			M M & Co
Rajput.........	3615	Craig			T M & Co
Kangra	1478	Bamber			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Ton Ca Shed.	Vessel.	pt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Welsh Prince.. 3218	Pouill..	Antwerp......	9-7	W & A G
B	Clan Macalister... 3064	Sterling..	Hamburg...	5-7	F Muir & Co
D	Ismaila......... 3381	Stebbing ..	...Stream...	2-7	M M & Co
F	Fultala... 2702	LeMarchand...	Liverpool...	4-7	M M & Co
G	Mahammadi... 1252	Galley ...	Jeddah...	4-7	B & P S N Co
H	Nasei......... 912	Mylcrest..	Jedda ...	4-7	B & P N Co
K	St Dunsten... 2176	Fortey...	Hull......	29-6	K Nixon & Co
O	Sultan......... 1781	Ulrich....	Zanzibar......	2-7	A Strandes
P	Akbar......... 1440	Baldwin ...	Mauritius..	17-7	H C Joosub
Q	Omba 1908	Williams ...	Dieppe ...	5-7	T M & Co

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Vessel	Tons	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agent
Courland	760	Ebrahim......	M Goa	2-7	Shepherd
Mahanadi......	547	Hoosein......	Karachi......	1-7	Shepherd
Pobani	552	Mohomed	B'nagar......	1-7	Shepherd
Peri	827	Ahmed	Janjira......	6-7	Shepherd
Heseinee......	993	Lorne......	Jedda......	4-7	B I S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Nubia.........	3319	Knox...	Liverpool..	6-7	W & A G & Co
4	Clan Ferguson..	3107	Mecallister ...	Genoa...	2-7	F Muir
7	Clydesdale...	2206	Lundsberg...	Hamburg ...	30-6	M M & Co
10&11	Liebenfels...	2937	Breitung...	K'chi ...	3-7	Glade & Co
12	Oceana.........	3507	...Street...	Aden...	2-7	P & O Co
16	Dumra.........	762	Williams...	K'chi...	2-7	M M

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
30	Rajput s	Craig.........	Calcutta, May 28
	Kangra.........	Bamber	Bushire, June 15

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Clan Monroe	Howell	Antwerp
	Katoria s.........	Smith	Persian Gulf
	Clydesdales	Lundberg	Hamburg

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Rajput, for Calcutta, &c
" Ismaila, for Calcutta
" Kangra, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June	Names.	Tons.	From
25	Clyde (ship)	1652	West Indies

DEPARTURES.

June	Names.	Tons.	For
25	Kenley	2431	Bombay
25	Pundit	3832	Java Ports
25	Asia	2327	Kurrachee
26	C of Manchester.........	3563	London
26	Pindari	3695	Antwerp
26	Lichtenfels	3708	Hamburg
26	Kum Sang	2478	Hongkong
27	Cydonia	1029	Penang
27	Sofala	3436	Bombay
27	Firndene	2448	Hull

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	From
16	Arroyo	Calcutta
19	Clan Colquhoun	Liverpool
18	Venetia	Calcutta
27	Okhla	Rangoon
27	Clan Murray.........	Coconada
27	Ardito	Venice
28	Falls of Keltie.........	Calcutta
28	Clan Stuart	Coconada
26	Clan Farquhar.........	Liverpool

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer India, arrived at Suez from Colombo, on the evening of the 28th instant.

The steamer Clan Macfadyen, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 28th instant.

SUEZ, JUNE 30.

The P and O Co's steamer Arabia, with the outward mails of the 24th instant left here at 2 p.m. to-day.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Bombay arrived at Aden on the 30th instant at day break.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 1.

Before The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1293—Bhaishunker K and G—The Ahmedabad Advance S and W Co Limited vs Laxmishunker Deoshunker and another—K B Mehta and Pestonjee R and K—Part heard.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

710-03—Dikshit D and S—Motilal Agiaram vs Bulakhidas Basdevdas.

For Consent Decree.

5.1-03—Mulla and M—Jamnabai widow vs Jadavjee Moojee—Mulji D and K.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

406-03—Smetham B and N—Keshowjee Assur vs The G I P Ry Co—Little and Co—Part heard

Short Causes.

149 04—J P Dastur—Burjorjee Cowasjee Pestwala vs Luxmidas Mathuradas and another—Payne and Co

298 04—B Raghavya—Raomal Padkarasan and another vs Laxmidas Shrikessondas—Wadia G and Co

Long Causes.

631-03—Captain and V—Bai Kalu and another vs Amerchand Madhawji and others Mansukhlal J and A Little and Co—Dikshit and D and Thakurdas and Co—Partly decreed.

Commercial Causes.

218-04—Crawford B and C—Diedrick Herman Glade vs Narondas Tulsidas Little and C.

Long Causes.

625-02—Tyabji D and Co—The Advocate General vs Haridas Purshotam Ardeser H D and Co

208 32—Tyabji D and Co—Raja Bahadur Chutoorbujdas Gordhundas vs Muncherehaw Chothia and another—Wadia and Co.

105-04—Hiralal D—Vajeram Sakheram Dewan vs Purshotamdas Jamnadas—M B Chothia

-03—Payne and Co—Kikia Khoshal and anr vs Rustomji Ardashir Cooper—Mulla and M For Postponement.

689-03—Mulla and M—Rajabally Ramjee Lakhdir vs Samson Huskel—Captain and V.

352-04—Mulla and M—Rajabally R. Lakhdhor vs Samson Huskil—Captain and V

677-03—Kanga and P—Ganeshlal Jaharmull and another vs Chathmull Jivanram—Payne and Co.

455-1991803—Tyabjee D and Co Jainabai vs Mistry Adam Aba Patel—Jehanghir and S.

75-02—Little and Co—Rahimtoola Kharaj and other vs Gungaram Vithaldas—Thakurdas and Co.

THE Bible is still the most popular of books. In view of the recent revival of Biblical criticism, it is interesting to note that during one week in June, the demands made on the Bible Society for Scriptures, from all parts of the world, attained record dimensions. At the present time not only is all the available space in its warehouse occupied with stacks of packing-cases, but a huge overflow lines the corridors, awaiting shipment to the far ends of the earth. On June 1, eighty-one cases were despatched, representing a total of nine tons of Scriptures in twenty-eight different languages.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1904.

ARMY REFORM.

SIR John C. R. Colomb, thinks the executors of the old War Office, in presenting to the new Defence Committee an account of what it spent on and did for the Field Army of the Empire, might almost take as a model, and paraphrase the bill sent to a customer by an Irish blacksmith : "Towards curing your honour's horse until he died." With this sally he closes an excellent article in the "Natural Review" on "Army Policy—Past and Present." Government seems to be no in hurry in effecting the reforms it is understood to have decided upon, and, as we learnt from yesterday's telegrams, Parliament is becoming impatient. Mr. Arnold-Forster told the Commons that it was difficult to exaggerate the seriousness of the position due to the failure of the men to extend their period of service. In the very same breath, unless the message has been mutilated, he declared that the difficulty was not acute and the remedy consisted in substituting for the present system of recruiting, one more in harmony with the conditions of the Empire. Again, we seem to have conscription looming in the middle distance, but it was only the other day we were assured that no intention of considering any such proposal. It is not clear, therefore, what he really means by his system more in harmony with the conditions of the Empire. On the subject of Army Reform it would appear councils are divided. The Secretary of State for War confesses he regards it as a complicated problem, though he believes it is a soluble one. He agrees that the question is one of paramount importance and must be dealt with drastically and soon. He is sanguine enough to believe, he can suggest a remedy, but he asks to be allowed time. Whether the House made any fresh manifestation of impatience does not appear. The inference is it did, as the Premier felt bound to assure honourable members that the difficulties are only difficulties of detail and that he hoped the Secretary of State would be able to make a statement at no distant date. We must still wait then and still remain in doubt as to whether Government really means to deal with the subject manfully or to get out of it by the adoption of merely temporary measures. With multifarious duties weighing upon them, Ministers of the immediate past never had a fair chance of acquiring a comprehension of the main principles determining true policy in preparation for war ; but, as Sir John Colomb points out in the article to which we have referred, for the future an organised Committee of Defence will deprive them of any such excuse and its establishment justifies the expectation of continuity of policy in days to come.

The delay is serious, and we are reminded that upon the sufficiency and efficiency of the Army, the British position abroad may, at any moment, suddenly be found to depend, while public necessity for husbanding resources operates continuously and imperatively. Past history shows that we have always been more or less unready, Sir John Colomb thinks systematic preparation was neglected in the past, simply because of the prevalent belief that a war between civilised and commercial peoples was beyond the bounds of reasonable contemplation. "Our maxim was 'sufficient for the day is the evil thereof,' especially when cocksure the day would never come." In illustration of the apathy of the War Office in days gone by, we are shown that before the outbreak of the Crimean War, the nature of our military appliances remained for the most part the same as when our great struggle ended at Waterloo. In our ports was a great balance of ships and rigging in store, carried forward from the days of Trafalgar, and at Woolwich and elsewhere there were similar undistributed products of previous military efforts. To man our ships and fill our ranks we relied upon patriotism and bounties, long training not being then a necessity. Our policy was simple—trusting to prestige of the past and to luck in the future. It had but two forms of expression—"a fleet to command the sea and an army fit to go anywhere and do anything." Such was the system then, though not in harmony with the conditions of the Empire. Disasters were the result. Long delay may find us again similarly situated. As in the Crimea, so in South Africa we were unprepared. In each case the cardinal causes of failure of the military machine were identical. In its design, writes Sir John Colomb, the precise nature of the work to be done had been lost sight of and in its structure the relation of one part to another had been forgotten. It was proved to be little more than a triumph of skill of a department in piecing together, highly polished, but incongruous, samples of its own ingenuity, suitable for a peace exhibition, but not for war. The War Office, he regards, as but a by-product of the administrative methods of constitutional Government. Peace is the rule and war the exception, and hence the aim of successive Ministers charged with military preparations, must naturally incline towards administrative action on the lines of least resistance in Parliament in their department, their time and attention being thus absorbed in finding out and compromising these claims.

In the new policy Sir John Colomb fears the Government will not be able to get away from the precedent of which we are the lovers if not the slaves. If something of importance happens to-day, similar in character to what happened before, we look back to see what we did formerly and then proceed to do the same thing now. When things got into a serious tangle, a Royal Commission or a Committee of Inquiry is appointed. The Crimean War produced a Select Committee, the South African War a Royal Commission. In the former case it was forced upon the Government, which resiged on the motion being carried in the Commons ; in the latter the appointment of a Commission was the voluntary act of Government. The former is correctly described as a blow aimed at the administration ; the latter a probe to examine the sources of those evils the effects of which were patent to the public and the cause of disappointment if not disgust. It is instructive to follow Sir John through the story of the many Commissions and Committees which have dealt with questions of army reform and reorganisation. The process gives us confidence in his assessment of the difficulties ahead. As one of the most prominent of these, he regards that of dealing with the products of popular misconception formulated and expressed in the army statistics of available mobile troops, by the action of successive administrations prompted by the old War Office labouring under a delusion. He does not hesitate to declare that in the past forty odd years, we have spent scores of millions in paralysing mobility of our military forces. He is willing to admit the ability and honour of the holders of the office of Prime Minister, but he holds that their erratic follies are written in the chronicles of our military expenditure. Until now, however, our constitution and our administrative machinery provided no instrument to bring into focus the Empire as it is and ensure its requirements for war being brought into some sort of broad but true prospective. He would have Ministers remember that when reductions have to be made out of financial considerations, it is their business to see that they operate by the curtailment of what it is least dangerous to dispense with and what can be soonest and most easily replaced. It is, he reminds them, the element of time in relation to the possibilities of producing effective forces that must rule the form which reduction of expenditure, when inevitable, shall take.

THE TIBET FIGHTING.

GENERAL MACDONALD has been obliged to announce his arrival at Gyantse in a manner considerably impressive. In the action at Naini on Sunday and in the Gyantse village fighting on Tuesday, the Tibetans, as in their previous engagements, suffered heavy loss, but unhappily there is yet little to show that these several forcible lessons have had the proper effect upon the Tibetan mind. Three respon sible men are reported to have arrived at Gyantse from Lhassa with gifts for Colonel Younghusband. But the rich silks sent by the Dalai Lama seem to be in the nature of propitiatory offerings rather than an earnest of a desire to negotiate. While the three emissaries were presenting their gifts hoping, no doubt, that Colonel Younghusband might thereby be persuaded to turn back, the Tibetans were not only strenghtening their defences at Gyantse but were preparing to resist General Macdonald's advance at Naini. Again the futility of their reckless courage was demonstrated ; but if their militant opposition to the Mission is to continue right up to the city of Lhassa, as now seems almost certain, further reinforcements will be essential. General Macdonald cannot advance beyond Gyantse until the enemy there and in the neighbourhood have been thoroughly subdued. After the surrounding villages have been cleared, Gyantse Fort remains to be taken and that is likely to prove a difficult operation. The Tibetans have for weeks been occupied in adding to the strength of the fortress, perched on a steep and isolated hill, and many cannon are mounted on the walls. The Tibetan artillery is antiquated, but is capable of much mischief, and the position of the Fort renders its assault an affair that may easily be costly. If the Tibetans were anything like marksmen, a small garrison in that Fort might give a remarkable account of themselves, but though they possess rifles the enemy have not yet been able to make much use of them. They prefer to fight at close quarters ; but opposed to disciplined well-armed troops the pitiable battues that have already taken place are unhappily bound to be repeated among them. It would be well for the Tibetans if the Lamas of Lhassa could be induced to listen to reason. Perhaps, when the Jong at Gyantse is taken they may ; but meanwhile it remains to be taken. After that the Expedition will move on to Lhassa, and there must be enough troops along the line of communication to guard against any danger of disaster. Just as General Macdonald was preparing to attack the Fort, news comes of a request from the Tibetans for an armistice, pending the arrival of officials empowered to negotiate. It is to be hoped that this may be a positive indication of the Lamas' recognition of the facts of the situation and not a mere ruse to secure more delay. In any case, the Mission must go on to Lhassa to sign its treaty with the Dalai Lama there.

CROPS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

RAIN again fell plentifully throughout the Presidency during last week with the exception of in some of the Guzerat districts when for this time of the year the quantity was below the average during last week. In Sind the preparation of lands for kharif cultivation is in progress in the Hyderabad and Sukkur districts, while sowing of kharif crops continues in Larkana. In Ahmedabad the preparation of lands for kharif cultivation is in progress and the sowing of bajri has commenced in two talukas. Much the same state of things, as reported last week, prevails in the Panch Mahals, while in Kaira lands are being prepared for kharif cultivation. In Surat the preparation of lands for kharif cultivation continues. The sowing of cotton and of minor crops has commenced in two talukas, while the sowing of rice and minor crops is completed in one taluka. Irrigation of sugarcane is in progress in parts of Bulsar taluka. In Thana, where the sowing of kharif crops is generally in progress, locusts are still lingering in all talukas except Mahim and doing damage to seedlings. Kolaba and Ratnagiri have had heavy rain, and in the former district the sowing of kharif crops is completed. Both districts report the presence of locusts which are doing considerable damage to crops and fruit and other trees. The same pests are reported to have done slight damage to sugarcane crop and plantain trees in parts of Khandesh where the sowing of cotton commenced in seven talukas and three pethas. In Nasik the sowing of kharif crops continues in two talukas and the sowing of cotton has commenced in one taluka. Locusts are still lingering in all talukas except Niphad but are doing no damage. The sowing of cotton and minor crops has commenced in four talukas in Ahmednagar where locusts are reported to be doing slight damage to irrigated crops and fruit trees. In Poona the sowing of kharif crops continues in parts of the western portion of the district, but is retarded for want of sufficient rain in the eastern portion. Locusts are reported to be still lingering in all talukas and doing damage to standing crops. The sowing of kharif crops has commenced in four talukas in Sholapur district. In Satara the preparation of lands for kharif cultivation is nearly completed. Locusts are moving about in the western portion of the district and doing slight damage to sugarcane and standing crops in four talukas. The sowing of rice continues in Dharwar and the sowing of jowari in part of Belgaum, from both of which districts no damage is reported by locusts.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE results of the matches in the county championship, played during the first three days of this week, have effected no alteration in the positions held by Lancashire, Leicestershire, Yorkshire and Notts, these counties having defeated Somerset, Worcestershire, Hampshire and Derbyshire respectively. Up to date all the four counties have shown the most pronounced superiority over the other counties in the championship. For instance, Lancashire's victory over Somerset was by an innings and 136 runs ; Yorkshire's victory over Hampshire by 370 runs ; Notts' victory over Derbyshire by 330 runs ; and Leicestershire's victory over Worcestershire by five wickets. Sussex and Middlesex have both won three matches and lost two, while Kent has won four and lost three. Derbyshire who were bracketed with Sussex in the table with a percentage of 20·00, by their recent defeat now occupy the place left vacant by Middlesex's promotion. Of the other counties little can be said that is hopeful. All have done badly, but none so badly as Hampshire who have not won a match yet.

At the third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, during the last three days, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and a Special Jury, Abdula Haji Husein, a Memon dealer in firewood, was tried on a charge of committing the murder of Jivanji Nathubhai, a Borah, on the last Taboot day. At the close of the trial yesterday, the jury found the prisoner not guilty and he was discharged.

CHOLERA is said to have broken out on the road from Siliguri up the Teesta Valley, so the passage of troops along it may become difficult.

THE latest news from Tibet is to the effect that General Macdonald was to resume military operations on the 29th, which presumably means that he will clear the Tibetans from Gyantse long and long

THE Honorary Secretary acknowledges with thanks the sum of Rs. 1,000 donated by the Trustees of the charity estate of the late Mr. Ardashir Hormasjee Wadia to the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind.

THE "Times" publishes information from reliable sources stating that although the Russian naval authorities conceal the fact the battleship Orel which grounded heavily twice on her way from the Neva dockyard to Cronstadt to be completed for sea has suffered serious structural injuries. Besides bursting rivets and loosening plates and frames she has strained her back, and repairs which in any case will take a long time to effect will still leave her structurally weakened.

TROUBLE has occurred on the Canton railway where the coolies employed on the construction of the line have attacked the British and American engineers. Recently the engineers were besieged in their house and one of the engineers drawing a revolver shot a boy, the bullet ricochetting from the surface of a pond and striking the boy who was on the other side of the water. The case is being investigated by the American Consul-General, and the coolies are endeavouring to prove that the killing of the boy was intentional. Peaceable natives who witnessed the whole affair, aver, however, that the fatality was accidental, as the boy was fully five hundred feet or more away from the scene of the riot.

THE attempt to condense into one volume of 500 pages the story of every man or woman who has made a mark in the history of British India since the days of the first Governor-General is one of sufficient novelty and enterprise to excite interest. It is stated that Messrs. Sonnenschien and Company have such a volume in contemplation, to be called "A Dictionary of Indian Biography." Naturally the biographies will be brief, for the number of those who have a claim to mention in this title-roll of fame is very large, but bibliographical references will be given in each case. Even living persons of note are to be included, and space will be found for biographies of men like Lord Roberts, Lord Curzon, Lord Kitchener, and Mr. Rudyard Kipling.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 28th June was 525, giving a death-rate of 35·18 per annum per thousand as against 38·32 the corresponding period of last year, and 43·01 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 41 died from fevers ; 48, plague ; 17, small-pox ; 2, measles ; 1, cholera ; 0, leprosy ; 54, phthisis ; 57, diseases of the nervous system ; 119, affections of the respiratory organs ; 46, diarrhœa ; 8, dysentery ; 33, still-born ; 64, old age and debility ; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 32 ; Brahmin, 12 ; Lingaet, 2 ; Bhattia, 3 ; Hindu of other caste, 263 ; Hindu low caste, 51 ; Musalman, 113 ; Parsee, 22 ; Jew, 3 ; Native Christian, 20 ; Eurasian, 1 ; European, 3 ; Negro-African, 0 ; Buddhist, 0 ; other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 375 as against 320 the corresponding period of last year, and 246 the average over the past five years.

TEACHERS are entitled to a little amusement as a reward for the dull monotony of imparting useful information. And such of them as are not devoid of a sense of humour must smile over the elaborately constructed epistles which their pupils sometimes bring from home. Mr. John L. Young, of Roanoke, Virginia, has a large collection of "letters from mothers to teachers." A few specimens have found their way into print :—

"Dear Miss Baker,—Please excuse Rachael for being away those two days. Her grandmother died, to please her mother."

"Miss——,—Frank could not come those three weeks because he had amonia and information of the vowels."

"Teacher,—John says you want to see me. I have a beer saloon and nine children. Biziness is good in morning and afternoon. How can I come ?"

"Miss——,—Please let Willie come home at 2 o'clock. I take him out for a little pleasure, to see his grandfather's grave."

THE SHORT STORY OF A THOUSAND YEARS.

THE REPUBLIC OF RAGUSA

JUST as the further shores of the Adriatic are but little known to even the most independent and enterprising tourists from Western Europe, so is their history to the average English reader represented by the vaguest of general impressions, if not by an absolute blank of ignorance. Mr. Luigi Villari has written a book which, besides epitomising the far from uneventful chronicles of this neglected corner of the modern world, recalls to us one of the most interesting political paradoxes of the Middle Ages.

Upon a rocky ridge on the Dalmatian coast, which is now Austrian territory, stands the small and (save for its remaining works of architecture and its memories) the comparatively unimportant town of Ragusa. It may contain to-day 10,000 inhabitants and at no time could it have held more than 40,000. Yet is it possessed of a history which for nearly a thousand years is inseparable from that of the rise and fall of European nations, and for the same period it preserved through all varieties of conflict and vicissitudes of fortune the proud independence of a self-governing republic. The situation of Ragusa was in every sense peculiar and instructive to the student of the past. The Latin cities of the Dalmatian littoral, says Mr. Villari, "were like islands in a Slavonic sea." They were in the land but not of it, and even at the height of its commerce, wealth, and power Ragusa was in the position of an alien settlement among races of lower grade and of altogether different characteristics.

Ragusa, writes a reviewer in the "Pall Mall Gazette," is not mentioned by historians until the eighth century, and the most probable date of its foundation is the year 656 A.D., when it became the rallying point of Latin colonists from Epidaurum, just destroyed by the barbarian Avars. The site was an attractive one for refugees, for it was then an island rock, the channel dividing it from the mainland not having closed up till some centuries later. The State was constituted on the lines of a highly aristocratic Italian republic, and, although a Slavic element became incorporated in the population, its presence had no modifying influence on political institutions, the form of government remaining intrinsically unchanged throughout the long period of its independent existence. In speaking of "independence," however, we must not forget that blessed word "suzerainty." Throughout the long centuries when practically all nations were perpetually at war, it was impossible for a small State to remain absolutely free from the control of powerful neighbours, and for the greater part of its history Ragusa was compelled to recognise the "influence" of one or other of the "World Powers" of those days, whether Byzantine or Venetian, Hungarian or Turk. We read of it as early as the ninth century sustaining a siege of fifteen months by the Saracens and seeking assistance from the Emperor Basil, whose fleet arrived and dispersed the beleaguering squadron. It was the growing power of Venice, however, which was to prove of greatest importance to the fortunes of Ragusa. In the Dalmatian city the Queen of the Adriatic recognised her most dangerous rival for the commerce of Eastern Europe. Bulgarian Tsars, Normans from Sicily potentates of Bosnia Hlum and Doclea, Princes of Zachulmia and Tribunia (pale shadows of the pomp of power !) all had their turns of enmity or friendship with the rock-built republic in the first millennium of the Christian era ; but it was the Venetians who, in the impetus of that Fourth Crusade which subverted the Greek Empire and set Baldwin of Flanders on the throne of Constantinople, obtained an acknowledged overlordship of the State and people of Ragusa, which they continued to exercise for a hundred and fifty years. Venetian "counts" had held a passing sway upon the rock at even earlier dates than 1202, but they were never too cordially regarded by the inhabitants, and the departure of one of them is thus naively recorded by native historian :—

"These counts had begun to tyrannise, and more- [illegible] with the Bosnians, five hundred soldiers who had come from Venice to aid us, outraged our women and committed countless robberies. To free the city from them the council ordered them to be so placed in the van of the army that they should all be killed. This stratagem having succeeded, they sent the Venetian rector back to Venice."

While Venetian jealousy was embodied, during the domination of the Doges, in many restrictions on Ragusan trade (Ragusan merchants were forbidden, for instance, to visit Egypt), the great prestige of the suzerain Power must have tended, upon the whole, to increase and consolidate the prosperity and commercial importance of the smaller republic. The Ragusans traded with all parts of the Eastern Empire, with Syria, Tunis, Italy, and the Morea, and with the long-forgotten "empires" of Nicæa and Trebizond. Ragusa was for geographical reasons the great Adriatic port for the overland trade with the Slavonic countries, which her merchants supplied with salt from the Illyrian salt-pans and with all the luxurious manufactures of Italy. Then, too, the Ragusans were great ship-builders (their name is to be recognised in the word "argosy"), and their mercantile marine would become a first class fighting fleet in war-time simply by increasing the number of armed men, strengthening the bulwarks, and providing the necessary engines of war.

The naval power of Ragusa was an element of some value in her relations with Hungary, under whose dominion she fell when Venice was compelled to resign the eastern shore of the Adriatic in 1358. The Ragusans were left to mind their own business (which they were qualified to do extremely well in all senses), and the next three centuries proved that their diplomatic as well as their commercial capacity was of the highest order. The Crescent was now raising its baleful sign over the Balkans, and nothing is more remarkable in the long history of this tiny community than the success with which it avoided the worst shocks and ravages of the sanguinary and prolonged struggle between the Christian and the Turk. In that conflict the great mediæval monarchies of Hungary and Servia were shattered and broken, and the throne of the Cæsars was levelled with the dust. But the cock-boat of Ragusa rode triumphantly over the billows of conquest, slaughter, and devastation, and survived to see the Ottoman Empire relegated to quite a secondary place in European politics. The fact is that the Ragusans were a remarkably subtle and far-seeing people, and have rarely, if ever, been surpassed in the "enlightened self-interest" of their foreign policy. Their first concern was for themselves and their trade, and as for the affairs of the outer world they entertained few sympathies or prejudices. All their interests made them cosmopolitan. It is significant of much that there were Ragusan galleys on both sides at the Battle of Lepanto. Their city was an open haven of refuge for the Turk's victims, and Ragusa was frequently obliged to lend assistance to his opponents in arms, but with the Unspeakable himself the Senators upon the rock were always ready to do a friendly deal. Throughout this troubled and momentous epoch the trade of Ragusa throve amazingly and it was not the hazards of war but rather the return of more tranquil times and the alteration of trade routes which came with them that caused the ebb in its prosperity to set in after the beginning of the seventeenth century.

It was none of the ordinary agencies in human affairs, however, that gave Ragusa the stunning blow from which it could never recover. In 1667 the city was devastated by a fearful earthquake, which reduced the greater part of it to a heap of stones, and killed five thousand of the inhabitants. The sympathy of all Europe was aroused by the catastrophe and the Pope, the Emperor, and the leading States lent assistance in repairing the destruction. The new city had its own share of prosperity, but it never became the Ragusa of old. For that matter as our author says, "the days for city republics were gone for ever." It retained its independence until the beginning of last century, when for the first time in its history it was occupied by uninvited foreign troops under a general of Napoleon. When peace was restored to Europe, Ragusa fell to the share of Austria and the illustrious and eventful record of her autonomy came to a close.

Ragusa was far away from England in her palmy days and there seems to be but one link of any note to connect their respective histories. Twelve Ragusan ships in the Spanish service formed part of the Incincible Armada, and one of them was lost upon the Irish coast, near Limerick.

PORT ARTHUR'S DOOM.

THREE FORTS CAPTURED.

JAPS' ADVANCE NORTHWARD.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, JUNE 29.

Reuter (Tokio) says that unofficial reports state that the Japanese captured forts Chikwanshan, Chitanshan and Sochoshan forming part of the South-Eastern defences of Port Arthur on Sunday. The fight which lasted all day, began with an Artillery [illegible]. The Russians retreated West, leaving forty [illegible] on the field.

The Japanese casualties were one hundred.

[illegible] guns were captured besides a quantity of [illegible]nition.

Russian correspondents' descriptions of the fighting resulting in the Japanese general advance show that two days' hard fighting took place on the 26th and 27th instant, on the Siuyen and Haicheng road, the superiority of the Japanese Artillery again carrying the day and compelling the Russian brigade to evacuate a formidable position. They add that fighting is proceeding at Simucheng, 15 miles south-east of Haicheng.

Reuter (Tientsin) says that the Russians have been defeated 15 miles East of Haicheng on the 28th instant, and are now retiring northward from Tashichiao fearing their retreat will be cut off.

A semi-official telegram from Liaoyang published at St. Petersburg says that General Kuropatkin has issued an army order directing his troops to treat the fallen or captured Japanese with the respect due to brave foes and to take care of their wounded the same as if they were Russians. The telegram adds this is doubtless in response to the excellent treatment of wounded Russians in Japanese hospitals.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

A "Daily Telegraph" despatch from Tokio says that severe fighting took place at Kaiping on the 25th, resulting in the capture of the place on the morning of the 26th inst.

A telegram to the "Morning Post" from Tokio states that the Japanese Second army advancing on the railway effected a junction with the First army.

The Tsar accompanied by the Grand Admiral, the Grand Duke Alexis, and the Minister of Marine yesterday inspected the warships for the Far East at Cronstadt urging that it was their patriotic duty to complete the vessels at the earliest possible date, and granting the men an extra day's pay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 30.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated, London 29th June, says that the "Times" Tokio correspondent estimates that General Kuro[illegible] 100,000 men while the Japanese have nearly double that number.

Telegrams dated Colombo June 30 state :—

Advices from Mukden state that the Russians are retiring slowly from the Saimaki and Siuyen districts before superior forces of the Japanese.

Wounded Russians, arriving at Liaoyang, declare that many land battles have been fought near Port Arthur, and the population in the besieged town expect a decisive battle very shortly.

It is stated that the western portion of the town is destroyed, and several ships in the harbour have been struck.

The Japanese fleet entered Kaiping Bay, whence it bombarded and damaged the Russian fortifications and stopped the departure southwards of military trains.

The Japanese are steadily and cautiously sapping towards the Port Arthur fortifications under cover of a heavy bombardment.

Japanese agents at Washington and British Colombia are purchasing ten thousand tons of flour for delivery at Port Arthur within six weeks.

Much anxiety prevails at St. Petersburg respecting the shortage of ammunition at Port Arthur. The Russian troops at Port Arthur are on two-third of their ordinary rations. The Siberian troops are deserting in considerable numbers, disguised as Chinamen.

The high price of food is causing great distress at Vladivostock, and it is feared the town will soon be in darkness as the supplies of petroleum and candles are nearly exhausted.

The Russians are shelling the Japanese trenchworks only sparingly since they are reserving their ammunitions.

General Kuropatkin has exiled to Tobolsk, a wealthy butcher of China, for trying to corner the Russian army's meat supplies.

The thefts of money and supplies by officials on the Trans-Siberian Railway is estimated at seven millions sterling. The discovery of these frauds and peculations is due to the Empress-Dowager Marie's Red Cross organization.

DANGER ON THE CHINESE FRONTIER.

The "China Times" says that an adventurous special correspondent of a London newspaper, who has been making excursions at considerable risk between Newchwang and Mukden, on his return to Tientsin stated that, having interviewed Manchu officials and Chungchuse chief in the vicinity of Hsin-min-tun, he fears there are indications of grave danger to China's neutrality, owing to the vexatious attitude adopted towards the Manchu officials by Russian military officers. The Tartar Generals of Kirin and Fengtien provinces have been representing to the Peking Government that they are helpless unless strong measures are sanctioned. They are at present under peremptory orders to maintain peaceful neutrality, and at the same time are held responsible if they give way to Russian aggression. West of the Liao River, General Ma at Chaoyang, with 15 battalions, is keeping careful watch according to instructions. His troops are in good order, and could make a strong demonstration against any combatant trespassing west of the Liaoho. There have been several hundred Russian cavalry scouting west to Koupang-tse railway junction and Shinmintun from Yingkow. The anti-Russian feeling is growing, and it was thought that there might be a general rising, in spite of the prudent exertions of the Chinese Government, when the Japanese landed in the neighbourhood of Newchwang.

RUSSIAN SUBMARINE DISASTER.

A Premature Submersion.

TWENTY-ONE LIVES LOST.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says that 32 men to-day entered the submarine boat Delfin, the normal complement being ten, thus causing the boat to sink prematurely.

A Lieutenant and 20 men were drowned.

The Delfin was afterwards recovered.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KING EDWARD AT KIEL.

Close of the Visit.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

King Edward bade farewell to the Kaiser William at Kiel yesterday.

The British Squadron left at midnight amid the salutes of the German men-of-war.

UNIONISTS AND FISCAL POLICY.

A Stormy Meeting.

FREE-TRADERS SECEDE.

A stormy meeting was held last night of the Liberal Union Club when it was decided by 108 against 64 to send representatives to the Liberal Union Council Conference. The Chairman subsequently resigned membership and the minority agreed to secede in a body and form a new free trade organisation.

PRINCESS OF WALES STAKES.

The following is the result of the race for the Princess of Wales Stakes :—

Rock Sand	1
Saltpetre	2
William Rufus	3

LORD CURZON'S DAUGHTER.

The Christening Ceremony.

The infant daughter of Lady Curzon was christened to-day, Bishop Welldon officiating.

The Queen was among the sponsors.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The County Championship.

Leicester has beaten Worcester by five wickets.

Notts has beaten Derbyshire by 330 runs.

Lancashire has beaten Somerset by an innings and 136 runs.

Middlesex has beaten Surrey by seven wickets.

The following is the position of the County Championship table up-to-date :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Per cent.
Lancashire	12	9	0	3	9	100·00
Leicestershire	9	5	1	3	4	66·66
Yorkshire	12	5	1	6	4	66·66
Notts	10	6	2	2	4	50·00
Middlesex	7	3	2	2	1	20·00
Sussex	10	3	2	5	1	20·00
Kent	9	4	3	2	1	14·28
Derbyshire	8	3	3	2	—	
Surrey	12	3	7	2	−4	−40·00
Essex	9	2	5	2	−3	−42·85
Warwickshire	6	1	3	2	−2	−50·00
Somerset	8	2	6	0	−4	−50·00
Gloucestershire	8	1	4	3	−3	−60·00
Worcestershire	8	1	4	3	−3	−60·00
Hampshire	6	0	5	1	−5	−100·00

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST MISAPPROPRIATION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 30.

The case against Nicoll, Assistant Secretary, Calcutta Port Trust, for criminal misappropriation of Rs. 2,000 was resumed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Garth, barrister, who appeared for the accused, asked the Magistrate to reconsider his determination to try the case himself and to commit it to the Sessions as a jury will be more capable to try it. But the Magistrate said his opinion remained unaltered. Hurry Mohun, treasurer, and Mc Inerny, accountant to the Port Commissioners, were cross-examined. The former admitted it was usual for superior officers to take advances and that Nicoll had on several previous occassions done so and repaid. Mr. Donnithorne, the Secretary, Mr. Barclay, late Traffic Manager, Mr. McMeny, accountant and Mr. Shelverton were officers who had taken advances and repaid. The case was then adjourned to Saturday.

THE PROPOSED MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

SIMLA, JUNE 30.

The Secretary of State is understood to generally approve of the formation of the long talked of Department of Industry and Commerce, but no formal sanction has been given nor can any appointment be made in connection with it at present. The scheme indeed cannot come into force until the Bill now before the House of Commons for changing the arrangements connected with the Viceroy's Council be passed, and this has still to get through the third reading besides having to be accepted by the House of Lords. Should any change of Ministry therefore occur in the near future the scheme might be held up until next year.

As at present formulated the Bill when passed will lead to the abolition of the Public Works Member of Council and the creation in his stead of two new members, one for Revenue and Agriculture and the other for industries and commerce.

The first named will have as his portfolio the charge of Irrigation surveys, Forests, Museums and the extensive organisations of land records and agriculture. The member for industries and commerce on the other hand will be concerned with railways, post and telegraphs and the commerce branch of present Finance Department of the Government of India.

ACCOUNTANT GENERALS' DEPARTMENT.

Mr. O. T. Barrow, who is now at Simla, proceeds early next month to Bombay where he relieves Mr. Branson, the latter reverting to Bengal.

Mr. Gauntlett acts as Accountant-General, Punjab, vice Mr. Gamble proceeding on short leave. Mr. F. K. Harrison from Allahabad takes up the post of Accountant General, Bombay, next autumn when Mr. Barrow goes on leave.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieut. J. Martin Ceylon, Mauritius Battalion Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to the Indian Army and is posted to the Bombay Command.

Capt. Leicester Cheshire Regiment has been selected for appointment as Asst. Transport Registration Officer for two years.

The Reverend Samuel Cornelius Williams, M. A., is appointed Honorary Chaplain of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps.

William Jex Robertson, gentleman, is appointed Second-Lieutenant in the Sind Volunteer Rifles to fill an existing vacancy.

Lieutenant William Primrose Pechey acts as Adjutant 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles with effect from the 28th May during the absence on leave of Captain J. H. M. Davie.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

FIGHTING AT GYANTSE.

TIBETANS ASK FOR ARMISTICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 30.

The "Englishman's" special correspondent telegraphing from Gyantse under yesterday's date says :

Yesterday, General Macdonald drew the rope tightly round the neck of the enemy in the fort. We now command both the Lhassa and Shigatse roads, and have cut off the water supply of the Jong.

At three in the morning, in pouring rain, Colonel Brander led out a small force, which captured two villages on the river bank, with a loss of one man wounded. Colonel Brander spent the whole day fortifying the villages, where we have left detachments.

In the meanwhile General Macdonald's larger force worked round 15 villages on the left. Seven were found deserted, and the remainder cleared without casualties by the Royal Fusiliers, assisted by shell fire. The enemy bolted into the large monastery on the ridge, which we then attacked.

The Gurkhas worked along the crest of the ridge and the Mounted Infantry stole round to the rear, whilst the 40th Pathans advanced with great dash to the direct assault after some preparations from the mountain guns. The Tibetans held both ridges and the monastery with the greatest obstinacy Warriors were observed tearing great stones from the tower on the top ridge to roll down on the advancing troops, and the monastery walls had to be blown down before the enemy vacated the postion. Some fled over the ridge, but had their retreat cut off by the mounted infantry.

The fighting was not over till darkness had descended, and the operations were made more tiresome by the fact that the troops, some of whom were out eighteen hours, had to work over a perfect morass—Gyantse Plain is a network of irrigation channels which the recent heavy rain has flooded over.

During the operations a persistent fire was kept up by heavy jingals from the Jong, and it now appears that many cannon are mounted both on the Jong and the monastery behind it.

Captain Craster, 40th Pathans, was killed, Captains Bliss and Humphreys, 8th Gurkhas, slightly wounded, and about five men wounded.

LATER.

The "Englishman's" special correspondent at Gyantse wires that yesterday a Lama, accompanied by a Tibetan warrior, came in from the Jong under a flag of truce bearing a letter asking for an armistice pending the arrival of officials from Lhassa and Shigatse, who were prepared to negotiate. The correspondent is informed that Colonel Younghusband will negotiate, provided the officials are of sufficient standing.

The number of troops actually in Tibet is now between four and five thousand, which should admit of a column of 1,500 men being sent to Lhassa. This was the strength which we we recently indicated as likely to be employed, but we have not yet heard what the final arrangements of General Macdonald will be. He will have to make everything safe in his rear before he starts, and this means the employment of every available man who can be spared from the Chumbi Valley. Gyantse must of necessity be held in some strength as the valley leading from Shigatze has to be watched. Kangma must also be garrisoned by at least four companies, as the road from Khamba Jong cannot be disregarded. Further, there will be an enormous amount of convoy work to be done, and small movable columns must always be ready to march out at short notice in case of any hostile gathering being reported. We do not yet know the full fighting strength of the Tibetans or what levies have been called in from a distance. As the situation develops, these points will become clear, and the conduct of the compaign can be regulated accordingly. There is no need for precipitate action in any case, for the more thorough the preparations for an advance now are the less risk will there be of any check on the Lhassa road.—"Pioneer."

CRICKET IN POONA.

POONA, JUNE 30.

A cricket match, Indian Army versus the World, was played on the Gymkhana ground. The Army batted first and scored 237 runs for a loss of five wickets. Captain Greig who was in his best form scored 105 runs and retired. Also Lieut Carrol retired with 101 runs.

The World made a five stand. Mr. Wilkins, an old cricketer, knocked 103 runs whilst Kearney and Usher played up to time with a score of 53 and 30 respectively. The following are the scores :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Captain Greig retired	105
Lieut Moake, c Jeune, b Hazelton	18
Lieut Carroll retired	101
Lieut Colonel Sever, b Kearsey	26
General Hon Edwin, b Langton	3
Captain Hopwood, b Kearsey	3
Captain Bruce, b Langton	3
Lieut Shew not out	11
Lieut Shaw not out	12
Captain Hilbook	did not bat
Captain Davidson	did not bat
Extras	5
Total	237

THE WORLD.

Mr Wilkins, c Hopwood, b Shaw	103
Mr French, c Bruce, b Greig	0
Mr Kearsey not out	53
Mr Usher not out	30
Mr Thomson	did not bat
Captain Langton	did not bat
Col Hazleton	did not bat
Lord Murray	did not bat
Captain Jenner	did not bat
Mr Boxwell	did not bat
Captain Basford	did not bat
Extras	20
Total	206

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

BOMBAY'S CONGRATULATIONS.

THE following telegrams have passed between the Governor of Bombay and the Secretary of State for India :—

June 27.

To the King Emperor-Buckingham Palace, London.

Lord Lamington on behalf of Bombay Presidency tenders humble congratulations to His Majesty.

June 28.

From the Secretary of State to Governor of Bombay.

The King has received your telegram, dated 27th June at Kiel. I am commanded to convey His Majesty's thanks for the loyal congratulations of the Bombay Presidency.

KUNDLA.

A meeting was held in the English School, Kundla, Bhavnagar, at the invitation of the Head Master, when H. H. the Maharaja Saheb's birthday-prizes were distributed by the Vahivatdar Saheb. There was a large gathering of officials and the elite of the town. The school building was gracefully decorated with flags, some of which bore expressions in golden letters such as "God bless the Emperor" "Long live the Emperor" "God bless the King" and "Long live the King." A short account of the history of the school as well as of the liberal encouragement given to the school by His Highness and by other gentlemen was given by the Head Master in his opening address. Pieces of prose and poetry in English, Sanskrit and Vernacular were recited by the students. Sweetmeat was given to boys by the Mahajan. After the distribution of pan-gulab, the meeting dispersed. The gathering was very successful.

THE MYSORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE FINAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, JUNE 30.

The final in the Mysore Birthday Polo Tournament was played this morning on the Race Course ground between the Bangalore Gymkhana Carabineers. The Maharaja and the Maharani, Sir James Bourdillon, General and Lady Prettyman, General Nixon and a large grathering of ladies and gentlemen were present.

The game was a good one throughout, but the ground was a bit sticky. The Gymkhana started the first chukker scoring a subsidiary. Then teams got set, the Gymkhana forcing the game in the Carabineers' territory and Peel playing an excellent game scored another subsidiary, Rasch adding a goal.

Towards the end of the chukker the Carabineers made a dash and exhibited some pretty play, Watson putting the ball through. The third chukker was very interesting, both sides exhibiting fast play, but the Gymkhana had the advantage with cleaner hitting and better combination. Peel making a great effort scored 2 goals prettily. Even play was seen in the fourth chukker, the Carabineers playing a better defensive game, and Watson playing strongly scored a splendid goal. In the fifth chukker the Carabineers were at a disadvantage. The Gymkhana attacking vigorously succeeded in adding two more goals, one by Lewin, one by Peel also one subsidiary. The Gymkhana won by six goals, 3 subsidiaries to 2 goals. Messrs. Dormer and Kennard and Captain Watson and Mr. Swifte played for the Carabineers and Messrs. Rasch, Peel, Lewin, Wagstaffe for the winners.

The Cup was presented to the winners by Lady Prettyman. Mr Maconochie on behalf of the Maharaja made a short speech to the effect that the entries for the tournament were good and he hoped they would be better next year. The tournament had been a great success. All the games were very good especially the final, and he congratulated the winners on their splendid victory and also the runner up for the good game they played.

After the presentation of the Cup, Sir James Bourdillon called for three cheers for Lady Prettyman. Cheers were also given for the Maharaja, the Gymkhana Team and the Carabineers.

MYSORE RACES.

THIRD DAY.

MYSORE, JUNE 30.

The races were run again to-day in wet weather; there was a good attendance including the Maharaja, with members of his family, and all the Maharaja's guests. The races were well contested and the favourites were not easily discovered, the book makers having a good day by two good upsets. This ends the Mysore week. To-night many guests returned to Bangalore the majority going by special train to-morrow morning, after the ball at Government House to-night. The Bangalore big meeting commences on 9th July.

The Club Handicap for Rupees 1,500—1 1-4 mile.

Colonel Grant's Prime 6st 10 lbs.....Kamad 1
Captain Randall's Miss Ascot 8st 12lbs.....Hoyt 2
Mahomed Mystery's Upstart 11st. 7 lbs...Heroo 3

Betting : 6 to 4 on Miss Ascot, evens Prime, and fours against Upstart.

Time—2min. 22 1-5 seconds.

The Arab Handicap for Rupees 1,500—9 furlongs

Aga Khan's Sandow 8st 8lbs .....Robinson 1
Mahomed Ibrahim's Gallant 10st 4lbs... ..Heroo 2
Colonel Sprot's Harefoot 7st 11lbs.....Hoyt 3

Also ran, Selpone Jack Horner, Derision and Khandoos.

Betting: 1 1-2 against Sandow, fours Gallant and Harefoot fives Selpone, twos Jack Horner, sixes Derision and Khandoos.

Time—2 mins 10secs.

The Palace Cup for Rupees 2,000—One mile.

Capt Wilson's Misty 7st 10lbs ....Kamad 1
Mr. MacJohn's Bumlook 9st 8lbs .....O'Neil 2
Mr. Chowdry's Wildraven 8st 2lbs .....Elliott 3

Also ran : Corrie Roy, Harpist, Terenton, and Ayrdale.

Betting : 1 1-2 against Ayrdale, fours Bundook, Harpist, Misty and Corrie Roy, fives Tranton and Wildraven.

Time—1min 45 2-5sec.

The Royal Purse of Rupees 1,500—One mile.

Mr. Symond's Cleopatra 9st.....Heroo 1
Colonel Desaraj Urs' Minimus 12st. 10lbs Lonsdowne 2
Mr. West's Firebrand, 7st 9lb .....Elliott 3

Also ran : Queen Cole, Lancer, and Flight.

Betting : Evens on Cleopatra, threes against Minimus, Lancer and Flight tens Firebrand and Queen Cole.

Time—1min, 54 4-5secs.

The Chanmandi Plate of Rupees 1,500—One mile.

Colonel Desraj Urs' Ptarmigan 8st 8lbs. Melsom 1
Captain Toogood's St. Gris, 8 st. .....O'Neil 2
Colonel Kavanagh's Money Spinner 8st 13lbs Heroo 3

Also ran : Scattercash, Oriental, Mattussan and Defendant.

Betting : 6 to 4 on Oriental, threes against Money Spinner, fours Ptarmigan, fives Scattercash, eights Defendant, twenties St. Gris and Mattussan.

Time 1 min 55 1-5 sec.

ASSOCIATION FOOT BALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

The Royal Garrison Artillery team opposeed the Government Telegraph team in the Harwood League Competition on the Cooperage ground yesterday afternoon. The game commenced in fine weatheer and the attendence of spectators round the enclosure was large. At the start it appeared as if the teams were evenly matched, each goal being under attack at intervals for sometime. Later on the Gunners, settled down and invading kept play well, in the Telegraph half. The Telegraph goal was repeatedly assailed but the custodian defending well saving several good shots. At length the Artillery prevailed and a well-timed shot enabled them to score the first goal. Half time arrived with the Artillery leading by a goal to nil. Immediately after the resumption, play was interfered with the sharp showers of rain. Inspite of this the military men did better work than before and succeeded in adding two more goals to their score. When time came the score stood :—

Royal Artillery..... 3 goals.
Government Telegraph... ..... nil.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.

STRANDING OF A STEAMER.

A severe dust storm passed over Bhownagar on Tuesday evening, accompanied with drops of rain, writes our local correspondent. Several trees were blown down.

Further particulars have been received by the agent of Messrs. Shepherd and Co., regarding the s.s. Caveri which sailed from Bhownagar with the cargo of three thousand bales of cotton. The steamer was caught in a cyclone and driven near Daman line where she is lying under repair having sprung a leak. Three hundred of the bales had to Jettisoned, while 400 more were damaged by water and the rest were sent into Bombay by train from Daman The cargo was covered by insurance.

THE New Zealand gold output for the month of May amounted to 61,325oz., valued at £234,241, as compared with 45,521oz., valued at £175,253, in the corresponding month of last year.

THE BIRTH-DAY DURBAR AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 30.

THE annual Durbar in celebration of his most gracious Majesty the King-Emperor's Birth-day was held this evening at the Council Hall. Mr. A. Lucas, C. I. E., the Agent for the Sardars in the Deccan presided having arrived punctually to the time appointed. For some half an hour before the time there was a continual rush of carriages towards the Council Hall conveying the Sardars, the Inamdars, the Zemindars, and the land owners of the district and the numerous guests who were invited to be present on the auspicious occasion. The Hall was soon filled and the rich, and many coloured costumes worn by a large number of those attending rendered the scene both imposing and picturesque. The arrangements as usual on such occasions were excellent. The Hall was divided into two parts by rows of chairs between which red baize was laid from the entrance up to the "dais" provided for the Agent. The commodious gallery was soon occupied by spectators, a few ladies being visiable in the throng. By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the officers of the 94th Russel's Infantry the band of the regiment was in attendance. Among those present in the hall were the following Sardars :—

FIRST CLASS SARDARS.

Gangadharrao Lakshman Swami Chaphalkar, Satara, Shivaji alias Appasaheb Bhosle, Satara, Shankarrao Chimnaji Pant Sachiv, Bhor, Khanderao Baburao Dabhade, Talegaon, Bhivrao Madhavrao Potnis, Sadashivrao Madhavrao Purandhare, Trimbak Ramnanasaheb Turandhare, Saswads Rao Bahadur Khanderao Vishwanath Raste, Khan Bahadur Shamsulalama, Dastur Hoshangji Jamaspji, Shambhusing Amarsing Jadhavrao Malegaonkar, Anandrao Khanderao Raste, Ganpatrao Madhavrao Vinchurkar, Vinchur, Coopuswamy Vizianagram Mudilar, Vithalrao Krishna Vinchurkar, Vinchur, Balaji Madhavrao Phadnis, Raje Ragugirao Raje Bahadur of Daur, Nagpur, Naoroji Padamji, The Hon'ble Naoroji Dorabji Khandalavalla, Prabhakar Vithal Gupte, Dastur Bymanji Jamaspji C I E, Balvant Ramchandra Sahasrabudhe, Sitaram Vishwanath Patwardhan, Raghunath Purshottam Paranjpe, Kashinath Ramchandra Godbole, Vishnu Narayan Vartak.

SECOND CLASS SARDARS.

Martand Waman Shroti, Raoji Trimbak Nagarkar Jamsetji Rastamji Desai, Ganpatrao Amrit Manker, Kazi Syed Ajmodin wallad Kazi Syed Gulamodin, Baburao Bhalchandra Onkar, Balaji Gangadhar Sathe, Mahadev Keshav Kumthekar, Meher Hoshang Dastur, Appaji Ganesh Danielkar, Shaikh Ismail, Subhedar Major, Sardar Bahadur, Rajanna Shiau Subhedar Major Sardar Bahadur, Ahmed Ibrahim, Subhedar Major Sardar Bahadur, Hari Ramchandra Dhamdhere, Malharrao Chimnaji Puranadare, Yeshwantrao Waman Panse, Abdool Ferozkhan Nawab Abdul Hakim, Khanderao Chintaman Mehendale, Trimbakrao Gangadhar Gokhale, Dattaraya Narayen Phadnis, Satara, Moro Krishna Dabholkar Ahmednagar.

THIRD CLASS SARDARS.

Chintamanrao Vishanath Natu, Damodharrao Moreshwar Gole, Kashinath Nilkanth Khasgiwali, Yeshwantrao Trimbak Mirikar, Ahmednagar, Ramchandra Trimbak Chitnis, Govindrao Baparao Panse, Gajanan Heramb Dav, Junnar, Gajanan Amrit Deshpande, Wasudev Shivram Shastri Tokekar, Ahmednagar, and several others.

Mr. Lucas entered the hall attended by his chobedars and the assembly rose till the Agent took his seat.

Mr. Lucas then spoke a few words :—

Sardars and Gentlemen, I feel it a great privilege to meet you here once again on the occasion of the Birthday of His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor of India. We rejoice that he has been blessed with good health during the past year and we trust that he will be spared in health and happiness long to reign over us. During the past year, death has removed from our midst a Sardar who was the representative of one of the most illustrious houses in the Mahratta country. I refer to the late Sardar Rajaram Bhosle, the Maharaja of Satara. I am glad to see his son here to-day and our pleasure in welcoming him must be mixed with feelings of respectful sympathy in his bereavement. Sardars and gentlemen, I must thank you for coming here to-day in token of your loyalty to the Crown and must more specially thank the Sardars who have come from distant places to be present on this auspicious occasion. Of these Sardars, I may fittingly mention the names of the Swami of Chappal from Satara, Sirdar Anna Saheb Bhosle from Satara, H. H. Pantsachiv, Chief of Bhor, two Sardars from the distinguished Vinchurkar family from Nasik, Sardar Raghajeerao Bhosle from Nagpur, Sardars Moro Krishna Dabholkar, Veshwantrao Vinayekar, and Wasudeo Tollekar from Ahmednagar. It will be my pleasant duty in a few moments to present the dresses of honours to the Sardars Anna Saheb Bhosle and Sardar Nowrojee Pudumjee whose names have been enrolled in the list of Sardars during the past year. In conclusion I will give expression to the unspoken prayer of every one of you here present. God save the King.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Brigadier-General H. M. Mason to be Political Resident, Aden.

Mr. P. A. Kelley, Probationary Third Grade, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nasik, passed on the 16th June an examination in Marathi.

Captain . C. Searle, 109th Infantry, is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmedabad, in addition to his Military duties, vice Lieutenant J. H. V. Barr.

Mr. R. D. Bell, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Nasik, is appointed a first class Magistrate in that district.

Mr. E. Clements, I. C. S., Acting Judge and Sessions Judge, Sukkur-Larkhana, is granted privilege leave for two months and eleven days with effect from the 9th August 1904, or subsequently.

Messrs. W. C. Tudor-Owen, I. C. S., and B. W. Kissan, I. C. S., passed an examination in Hindustani on the 15th June.

Mr. G. H. Belcham, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. E. D. Smith acts as Sixth Assistant Collector of Customs during the absence on privilege leave of Khan Bahadur Fazalullah Latfullah Faridi.

Messrs. C. W. A. Turner, I. C. S., and G. H. Cowan, I. C. S., passed an examination in Kanarese and Messrs. A. M. MacMillan, I. C. S., and E. J. Bolus, I. C. S., an examination in Marathi on 16th June.

Messrs. Turner, MacMillan, Bolus and Cowan have now completely passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I. C. S., is appointed to be Assistant to the Collector of Dharwar.

Mr. A. M. MacMillan, I. C. S., becomes Assistant to the Collector of Ahmednagar.

Mr E. J. Bolus, I. C. S., becomes Assistant to the Collector of Nasik.

Mr. G. H Cowan, I. C. S., is appointed Assistant to the Collector of Belgaum.

Mr O. H. L. Napier, Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum, passed an examination in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard on the 16th June.

Mr. A. C. Logan, I.C.S., on termination of his special duty, is appointed Collector of Satara and member and President of the Satara District Local Board.

The Reverend G. R. A. Courtice, M.A., B.Sc. (London), Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, has been granted three months' privilege leave from the 14th July or subsequently.

The Reverend C. F. W. Hatchell, B.A., Chaplain of Aden [illegible]amp, officiates as Chaplain of Steamer Point, [illegible]den, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of the Reverend Mr. Courtice.

The Governor in Council is pleased to nominate Mr. W. G. Nicoll to be a Member of the Board of Examiners under the Boiler Inspection Act in Bombay, vice Mr. T. M. English, M.I.M.E. Mr. J. Moore, M.I.M.E., is nominated a Member of the Board of Examiners in Sind vice Mr. J. Hughes, resigned.

Mr. H. MacMillan, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade (Resident Engineer, Rajputana-Malwa Railway), has been granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for three months in India, from the 10th June.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

"La Grande Semaine."

THE GORDON-BENNETT CUP TRIALS.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

PARIS, JUNE 10.

WE are now in "La Grande Semaine." It begins with the Fete des Fleurs in the Bois de Boulogne, and it concludes with the Grand Prix. It marks the summit of the Paris season. After that, society sets its face towards the Villes d'Eaux, towards Aix les Bains, and the other resorts where people repose after the incessant gaieties of the past two months, and where they undergo the cure for their sins against moderation. The battle of flowers was most successful from the picturesque point of view, yesterday afternoon, though it seemed somewhat to lack the "entrain" of other years. There is a tradition that it always rains for the fete, but yesterday the skies were propitious; the sun was brilliant but tempered by a cool breeze. The big stretch of glorious avenue from the Armenonville to the Cascades presented a long line of animated colours. The white blossom of the acacias contrasted with the bright hues of the pendent lines of artificial roses, and the air was laden with the scent of flowers. Some of the carriages in which sat the fairest of the fair inhabitants of Paris were pictures of floral grace and beauty. Beneath a bower of blue hortensias were two ladies from the opera, and a canopy of orchids served as the frame for another picture of feminine attractiveness. Upon a mail-coach was a bevy of American girls, who were not to be out done by their Latin sisters in their gaiety and innocent abandon. An automobile—almost the only one, notwithstanding the recent edict admitting them to grace—had transformed itself into a swan of white peonies. The fete is one of the most popular in Paris, and the sight of long rows of spectators seated three deep along the main avenue of the Champs Elysees and the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, watching the passing of the decorated carriages, is curious and interesting. The flower battle was repeated on Sunday afternoon, and the public were admitted to the Allee on payment of a small sum.

In other directions society finds itself very much engaged. M. Coquelin is organizing a matinee performance for the home he has established for aged actors, and the programme promises the stars of the opera and the theatres. The Cercle of St. James which has established itself in pleasant grounds on the banks of the Seine, opposite the well-known Ile de Puteaux tennis club, to which the English cracks make yearly visits, is also arranging a fete in the open air for sweet charity's sake. The theatres are closing one by one, and their leading actors and actresses are preparing, like Sarah Bernhardt, to carry the Banner of French dramatic art across the Continent. The Comedie Francaise, however, has not yet gone into summer session, when its second teams supports the traditions of the house. The performance of Hamlet, in which Mounet Sully plays the part of the Prince of Denmark, is one of the most remarkable in the history of the many remarkable representations given to us by the national theatre. I find M. Sully's Hamlet an interesting and intellectual study. It is difficult to compare it with that of Irving and some of the English actors, because it is so different. To begin with, M. Sully is over sixty, and wears a beard, and there is a certain difficulty in associating the Hamlet of Shakspeare with a man who is evidently well matured, notwithstanding the artifices of theatrical make-up. The attenuated youth, a dreamer pushed to action by the contemplation of a fearful crime, is played by M. Sully in another sense. His Hamlet is rounder, warmer, and more mad. He holds us with a marvellous power during the four hours of the piece, and the applause which greets him at the close of each act is the just expression of popular appreciation for a great performance. It is rare that a tragedian has such a personal triumph as M. Sully, Ophelia is also played with singular grace and sweetness by Mlle. Lara.

One of the English directors of a large automobile firm here, who was in charge of one of the neutralised areas in the recent preliminary trials for the Gordon-Bennett Cup in the Ardennes, has been good enough to furnish me with some general notes on the race, and also his impressions on the state of the French motor-car industry at this moment. The expert began by saying that the trials clearly prove that the race is not always to the biggest motor. With the exception of the machine driven by M. Albert Clement, one of the rising young drivers in France, the winning car (Richard Brasier) had the least horse-power of any. Up to the Paris-Berlin race there was no limit as to weight. Then cars were being built of 1,300 odd kilos, and developing nominally 55 horsepower. The authorities believed that in reducing the weight to 1,000 kilogrammes they would be curtailing the speed capacity. But so far from that proving the case, cars which did not pass the weight limit were found to be developing 100 horse-power. That meant that other parts were being weakened to carry the big motor. A machine of one of the great houses supplied an example of that. The bonnets were taken off to lessen weight; the radiator was so weakened that it broke and the water disappeared. It is certainly a drawback in such races to have too powerful engines. One driver of a well-known car in the Ardennes trials was never able to employ his top speed.

In a course such as that for the Gordon-Bennett Cup, which has many turns and numerous neutralised areas, the principal point is the ability to start quickly. "In the big race last year," said my informant, "it will, I think, be conceded that the Panhard was the faster car, but the Mercedes was able to start 20 sec. quicker. When you realise that there are twenty-four neutrals, the advantage gained is very considerable. There is a great lottery in these contests. Any car has an excellent chance of winning if it can avoid the slightest breakdown. Because such and such a car went through this time without accident, that is not to say that it will be equally successful on the day of the great race. The German course is most difficult; much more difficult than the Ardennes. It is largely through a forest, which makes it very hard to see the turns. Of course, each competitor has gone over the ground before the race, but in a course of seventy-eight miles, with seventeen neutralised towns, it is difficult to remember whether it is a right or a left-hand turn." And my interlocutor smiled, mindful of his own racing days.

The arrangements in the Ardennes were perfect, according to this witness, and marked a great improvements on previous contests, when, to say the truth, there was a good deal to be desired. The military loyally assisted the Automobile Club de France in keeping the route. A great advantage was the employment of military cyclists, who were under control and did what they were told. In the trial races last year local cyclists were employed. The result was most unsatisfactory. After the wheelmen had piloted the cars through the neutral villages they in many cases, demanded money of the drivers. As motorists do not usually race with their pockets lined with gold, the tone of these interviews was of a somewhat accentuated character. An innovation to good purpose, also, was the permission given for official assistance in cases of break down. France still leads the way, again to quote my authority, both in the making of cars and in the provision of drivers. Such superiority is easily accounted for. France began motor manufacturing before other nations, and her drivers and artisans have had the benefit of that experience. In England racing is not allowed and such champions as Edgeand Jarrott have largely gained their practice on the Continent. The coolness and nerve essential to good driving are, of course, traditional English qualities; it is only the opportunity that is wanting. No distinct advance in car structure or designs has been made since last year; nevertheless the experience of succeeding seasons enables manufacturers to give a better balance to their cars. So strikingly is this the case that the car of six years

ago, travelling at sixty kilometres the hour, was less steerable than the machine which now covers twice the distance in the same time.

Is racing good for the motor industry? That is of perpetual interest here. It is answered by "yes" and a "no." Certain firms have undoubtedly benefited from the great reclame which their victory in a big race has given them. On the other hand, I could point to cases where the results have been disappointing. Certain it is that, taken in the sum, the great contests are good for the general progress of automobilism. It has represented in France fifty years of normal progress crowded into a tenth of that time. Manufacturers here are so busy in turning out voitures de luxe that the commercial car has been somewhat neglected. Experts, however, anticipate a great awakening in that respect. What, however, is apparent, is the prevalence of the covered-in motor-car. The coupe and the landaulet are finding great favour with society persons. Now that comparatively silent petrol motors are being built, cars of this kind are taking the place of horses and carriages for the afternoon call and the morning promenade in the Bois.

The Quai d'Orsay expresses optimism on the subject of the negotiations for the release of Mr. Perdicaris. Pourparlers are proceeding directly with the Government at Fez, instead of through the local Shereef, who is friendly to France. It is believed here that they will have a successful issue, and that Rais-Uli will be induced to hand over his prisoner on payment of a heavy ransom. The calmness, almost indifference, of the Press in presence of this complicated position in Morocco is to be remarked, notwithstanding that, in some quarters, there is a disposition to believe this great assemblage of war vessels in the Bay of Tangiers bodes ill for the integrity of the Sultan's dominions. There is a natural hesitation in official quarters to discuss eventualities in the case of a breakdown in the negotiations, but confident observers who do not share the expressed cheerfulness of the French Foreign Office say that America, and possibly England, will claim a coaling station or a strip of territory in compensation for the outrages on their nationals. It is evidently a position of considerable difficulty and the slowness of all negotiations with an Oriental Power is not likely to be lessened by the fact that Mr. Perdicaris is detained in a remote and difficult part of the country. It is this circumstance which lends point to the argument that the landing of an armed force on the littoral would mean the assassination of Mr. Perdicaris before the troops could reach the mountain fastnesses of the brigands.

It is obvious that this instance of defiance of the Sultan is not calculated to smooth away the difficulties of pacification or to expedite the peaceful penetration of the country. But no anxiety is expressed because of this new delay. "France is not in a hurry," said a high official to me this afternoon; "she can afford to wait. We lose nothing by it, now that the nations are agreed to accept the principle of our predominant interests. We have always the frontier of Oran to serve as the basis of our pacific policy. We have fixed no date for our entry into possession, as it were, as was the case with Tunis, where matters largely hinged upon the Berlin Treaty. The Franco-English accord has been made without the Sultan, and we can calmly await the turn of events. A commencement has already been made with the reorganization of the forces of Morocco. Two battalions to serve as models are in process of formation, and a bodyguard for the Sultan is being constituted at Fez. The difficulty, however, is that no army, properly so called, exists in Morocco. Merely the nucleus of such an army exists in certain small forces representing the sovereign power of the Sultan at various important centres. The Military mission, therefore, will have to devise some new system of recruiting before the defences are placed upon a proper footing. The Franco-Spanish Agreement is not expected to reach the stage of signature for some few weeks yet. The terms arrived at in the pourparlers have not yet been reduced to a formal text, and, therefore, the various statements made as to their wording are premature. It may be taken as certain that France will allot spheres of influence to her Iberian neighbour along the Mediterranean littoral, but it is generally recognised that Spain clings rather to the form than to the substance, and that she is by no means prepared to enter into her inheritance, even when granted to her, in any practical sense, by the inauguration of a real system of development.

The development of the colonial empire of France has not been left to chance or solely to Government initiative. For the last fourteen years a strong and representative society, known as the Committee for French Africa, has been at work educating public opinion by means of lectures and brochures on the subject of the resources of the colonies, and equipping, out of its own funds, parties for scientific exploration. Its services have been of unquestioned utility. In every colony added of late years to the Imperial domain of France its influence has been felt, and its activities directly responsible for the opening up of the country. In Nigeria the energetic members of this society's missions have come sometimes into sharp conflict with the British officials, as the secretary, M. Perier, reminded me to-day, with some amusement in the recollection. It is, certainly, a new feature of French public life that a private society, furnishing its own funds, without the shadow of political "arrière pensee," and in pure disinterestedness, should undertake work which, in England, has been largely left to chartered companies. The object of the society is to excite a healthy public interest in the colonies, and no one of its members is in any way concerned for commerce. Of course, the interest of these explorations lies in their commercial application but this body of public-spirited Frenchmen is content that others—that is, the nation generally—shall reap the benefit. Merchants are attached to the society, but only in a consultative capacity.

With the elements of this French Africa Committee has been formed a new association, which possesses special interest at this moment, because its aim is the opening up of Morocco. The president of this Moroccan committee is that indefatigable Imperialist, M. Eugene, Etinne Vice-President of the Chamber, and the head and front of the Colonial Party, the new and powerful group, whose voice has been heard on many occasions lately where the interests of France abroad have been at stake.

The Parisian loves his dog, as you may see any day in traversing the streets. In the humbler classes the dog rides with his master on the box and snaps defiance at his canine brethren in the world whose doings occupy the "Figaro" and "Gaulois" the "caniche" is an established resident. Sometimes, in fact affection for the pet runs to exaggeration. Even the delicately perfumed poodle is no fit object for the caresses of his mistress; he has the fondness of his race for garbage, notwithstanding his exterior refinements. The very persons who lavish kisses upon him would, I am certain, recoil with horror from drinking unboiled water for fear of the microbes and would fumigate their chamber after a simple cold in the head. But that is neither here nor there. I mention it as an instance of dog-affection run mad. But the dog of whom I sing had no fond mistress and no master. He was ownerless. He lived in the Rue Royale—at least he was to be met there at fashionable hours. He took his meals at restaurants like other folk. He was a popular personage. Sometimes a diner would order a beef steak especially for "Chocolate," that was the mongrel's name out of compliment to his colour. I had missed him these last few days and now I hear he is dead—killed by a cook for pity's sake. But there is no reason to avoid the restaurants of the Rue Royale.

How to Keep Cool.

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes all of which are Inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA.

The President said: Gentlemen,—It is my duty and privilege as a humble occupant of this Chair, to make short reference to a matter about which I am sure there is a perfect consensus of opinion—the honour which Government has conferred upon itself as well as on us as a Corporation in conferring upon our esteemed colleague, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta, the dignity of a Knighthood of the Indian Empire. I can not deny myself the gratification of expressing the satisfaction I feel that this marked distinction should have been conferred in the year in which I have the honour to be President. It certainly is to me, and I dare say to you, the most interesting feature of the Honours list, that, one who is unquestionably the ablest representative of the non-official native community now in public life in India, should at length receive the distinction to which his many valuable services have so long entitled him. India is proud of him; the Western Presidency, particularly so, but how much more intimately should one feel proud in the recognition of the merits of our fellow-citizen, our fellow Corporator. We in this Corporation well know, and very highly value his exceptional gifts of eloquence, clear insight, sound judgment, cool headedness, resolute courage, unswerving integrity and independence crowned with unique practical knowledge and experience of municipal matters, all combined with unfailing courtesy to friend and foe, and a spirit which rises to an occasion in proportion as he meets a foeman worthy of his steel, possessing, in short every disposition becoming a man who has with the greatest self-denial devoted himself to the public service. Knowing all this, does it not come well within the sphere of our duty, while leaving the larger outside world to its own expression of satisfaction, that we keep in faithful remembrance the marvellous amount of time and of trouble so long so capably, and so devotedly given up to guarding and promoting the best interests of this Municipality. Gentlemen, let not the fewness and feebleness of my words mar the unanimous and full expression of approbation of this reward to one whom the King-Emperor has delighted to honour for very excellent services. I am done, Gentlemen, and in honour of the occasion I ask you and I would that I could now with propriety call upon you to give such a cheer for Sir Pherozeshaw M. Mehta as will shake our walls to their foundation.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, who was received with cheers, said:—Gentlemen, I am not going to make at present a long reply except to say that I am grateful to the President and members of the Corporation for all that has been said about me (cheers).

The President: For the present, Sir, this is all we shall allow you to say (Laughter and applause).

MUNICIPAL LIST.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner forwarding copy of the Municipal List corrected up to 31st October 1903 for their information.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim in moving the recording of the list remarked that whereas he found that there were half a dozen graduates in the Engineering and Health Departments, there was only one graduate employed in the Commissioner's office He trusted that the Municipal Commissioners would do his least to employ as many graduates in all the different departments as he could.

Dr. Dadachanji seconded the resolution.

Dr. Sukhia recommended that the Commissioner should in the future add a column in the list, just as they did in Government service showing the income of their officers and other employes other than that derived by them from the Municipality, namely, landed property, if there be any shares, bonds, Government promissory notes, &c. as they might have been obtained from private sources. He moved it as a rider to the original proposition, but as it was accepted, he moved that as an amendment.

Mr. Hormurjee Shapurji Vakil seconded the amendment.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban objected most strongly to the amendment, which was, in his opinion calculated to degrade their officers in the eyes of the public. If such a column as that proposed by Dr. Sukhia were added, it would show that the Municipality doubted the honesty and integrity of their own officers. As far as he knew there was no such thing done in Government service. All the information required by Government was whether any of their officers possessed landed property inasmuch as they were desirous of ascertaining if revenue officers had properties in the districts in which they were employed with a view to avoid any doubt that might exist if those properties were dealt in an exceptional manner. When Government found that an officer possessed landed property in a particular districts they generally transferred such an officer to another district. Government required no such information as was sought to be done by Dr. Sukhia in the case of municipal servants.

Dr. Sukhia said he was in Government service at one time, and he knew that he was called upon as such to furnish the information already referred to by him.

The amendment was on a division lost, only the proposer and seconder voting in its favour.

The original proposition was then carried.

GOVERNMENT AND THE CORPORATION.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner forwarding for orders a correspondence regarding recoveries on account of plague expenses made by Government from sums due to the Corporation by Government under statutory obligation.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta said the correspondence referred to the payment of what was called the plague observation charges. In that matter the Government had taken from them charges which they claimed payable by the Corporation. It was perfectly clear from the correspondence that it was the Government, who undertook to bear those charges wholly. This was one of those matters which the Corporation could not dispose of at once, because there were items which must necessarily be reported upon by a Committe. He did not think it was right that Government, whenever there was a dispute regarding certain items, should at once enforce payment by deducting from the monies of the Corporation the amount which the Government had to pay to that body. He remembered an instance in which some years ago the Bombay Government did a similar thing in regard to the Lock Hospital. Government at that time asked the Corporation to contribute Rs. 15,000 towards the maintenance of the Lock Hospital, and the Corporation, including Dr. Henry Cook, at that time Principal of the grant Medical College and other Europeans, objected to the Municipality being called upon to contribute anything towards the maintenance of the hospital but the Government at once deducted Rs. 1,5000 from their contribution to the cost of the police which they made every year. The Corporation went up to the Government of India but as they did not help them, they drew up a strong remonstrance to the Secretary of State for India who ordered that the Government of Bombay should refund that amount to them. He hoped that it would not be necessary in the present case to go to that length nor to the length of proceeding against the Government in a Court of law, which, under the circumstances of the case was certainly open to the Corporation. He thought the opportunity for making full comments in the matter would arise when the report of the Committee was received. He then proposed that the letter from the Commissioner regarding the recoveries made by Government on account of certain plague charges from sums due to the Corporation by Government, be referred to a Committee (named) with a request that they would consider the matter in consultation with the Commissioner and draw up and submit to the Corporation a representation to the address of Government, remonstrating against the action taken by them in the matter.

The Hon. Mr Ibrahim having seconded the resolution, it was agreed to.

DIVISIONAL HEALTH OFFICERS' REPORT.

Dr. Dinshaw Master moved that the quarterly reports from the Divisional Health Officers for the quarter ending 31st March last be recorded. He said while all the measures adopted to combat plague had proved futile and the money spent on disinfectants had been wasted, health camps had proved to be a blessing to the poor and had been the means of saving many lives. He considered that health camps should be erected on a larger scale than at present.

Dr. N. N. Katrak in seconding the proposition said of all the measures that had been tried against plague in Bombay and elsewhere, the provision of health camps had been found most efficacious. As plague had become an annual fixture in Bombay he asked whether time had not arrived when they should ask their Health Officer to prepare a comprehensive scheme for providing Health camps on a larger scale! He considered that the Health Officer should also state in his report as to the nature of the work done by nurses and the assistance given by them. Such information would enable the Corporation to judge whether the system of employing nurses on plague duty should be extended or not.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha said the people were beginning to realise that overcrowding and the consequent condition were not at all the causes of insanitary condition of the city, but that poverty was at the root of the evil. The question of diminishing overcrowding was not so simple as some of them considered. They might build big chawls and buildings for the poor, and yet their habits and their poverty were such as to render it impossible to abate overcrowding.

Dr. Sukhia considered that regular campaigns against rats was the most effective remedy for removing the annual visitation of plague.

The proposition was carried.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji proposed that the Executive Health Officer's report for the first quarter of 1904 be recorded. In the report, the Health Officer com-

The Municipal Commissioner said on the present occasion a certain number of subjects had been introduced in connection with the Health Officer's report, and he accordingly would deal with one or two of them. They had all been pleased and edified by Colonel Collie's reminiscences extending over a series of years, and his subsequent visits to the scenes of his former labours. There was a great deal of truth in the indictments with regard to the drainage arrangements of the city. The drainage question was one that had to be spread over a number of years because the Corporation had to spend something like a crore of rupees over it, and naturally districts in the exterior part of the city had to be considered after the other parts had been dealt with. It was decided by the Corporation several years ago to deal first of all with the more crowded parts of the city. If Col. Collie visited the Elphinstone Road, he would find it improved, because as the Corporation were aware sectional drainage of that District had already been completed, and what they wanted to do was to connect it with houses. That was a matter which depended upon the house-owners, but they did not find these house-owners in a great hurry to connect the drainage. Col. Collie had referred to Improvement Trust chawls which had been occupying of late a great deal of their attention. He did not think that mere paving a few yards in front of the chawls would remove the sanitary defects found to exist. That was a matter which was brought by himself and the Health Officer before the trustees, and which was much discussed in the newspapers. They could not remove the defect unless they taught the people how to live in a sanitary way. It was said that dirty water was lying there, but it was water which was thrown out of the windows. Col Collie had put forward a number of destructive criticisms, but he (the speaker) did not think it would take sixty years to carry out measures proposed by the Health Officer. He thought that evacuation was a measure fraught with success. But it must not be forgotten that there were very few open spaces in the town to enable them to successfully carry out that measure. He would as far as himself was concerned never agree to give up these sanitary measures in favour of inoculation. He did not think it was a measure which could be seriously pushed in Bombay at the present time. They had before them the Mulkowal disaster; the report of which was not yet before the public; and until that was done; or until some authoritative communication was made by Government, there would be a serious difficulty in asking the people to take to inoculation on an extensive scale. There might be a very reasonable explanation given and the Director of the Laboratory might be in a position to show that he had taken every possible measure to prevent anything of the kind in the future, but what they wanted was an official pronouncement on the subject how the work was carried out. Col. Collie had read out to them certain statistics regarding inoculation, but he did not think that on one statement of that kind they should absolutely pin their faith. They wanted evidence of a more substantial character. At present he did not think as Col Collie suggested that they were in a position to put it forward in the forefront of sanitary measures. It was a matter in which he agreed with the Health Officer; the conclusions they both arrived at were practically the same.

The report was then recorded.

RETIREMENT OF MR. BRUNTON.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta moved that in view of the approaching retirement on pension of Mr. R. P. Brunton, Assessor and Collector, the Corporation desire to place on record their high appreciation of the meritorious and valuable service rendered by that officer to the Municipality for the long period of 40 years during which he held a number of arduous and responsible posts, the duties of which he uniformly discharged in a manner which secured him the cordial approbation of his superiors as well as of the Corporation. He said the services of Mr. Brunton extended over a period of forty years, and he retired from service that day, and he felt sure that the Corporation would not allow such an able, conscientious, tactful, zealous and honest officer without giving full expression of their opinion they entertained of his long and meritorious services. He (Sir Pherozeshah) thought he was the oldest member connected with the Corporation, but he found that Mr. Brunton had a much longer connection with the municipality, which he joined some time before the first Act of 1865 was passed. The greatest service he rendered was in connection with the Assessment and Collection Department, which was overhauled during the regime of their late Municipal Commissioner, Sir Charles Ollivant.

Dr. Viegas seconded the proposition remarking that Mr. Brunton was a most conscientious and trustworthy officer.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim said that Mr. Burnton discharged his onerous and delicate duties to the entire satisfaction of the Corporation.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha considered Mr. Brunton a model officer of the Municipality. If all other departments had at their heads officers like Mr. Brunton, the municipality would considerably improve.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

IMPROVEMENT TRUSTS' STREET SCHEMES.

The Corporation considered the report of their committee on the proposed alterations in the City Improvement Trusts' street schemes Nos. 2 and 3.

The committee in their report stated that the Corporation had had to appoint committees four times to consider scheme No. 2 and its modifications and that the present was the second committee on the scheme No. 3. It seemed to the committee that the fact that such frequent revisions of these schemes were necessary showed that the scheme required careful recasting, having been originally formulated in great hurry on what was now admitted to be much too large and ambitious a scale. The committee therefore recommended the Corporation to point this out to Government and the Trust and suggest to them that it would be well for the Trust to reconsider and revise their schemes altogether and put forward such modified and restricted schemes as further consideration and experience now showed to be desirable.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thakersey and the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola in their minutes of dissent stated that the committee ought to have proceeded to further consider the modification in details.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Razak bin Kurtas had also appended a minute of dissent. He was of opinion that as the matter had been standing for a long time it ought to be reconsidered by the committee and passed.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta moved that the report be adopted and that the President be requested to address Government and the Improvement Trust accordingly and that the Government resolution on the same be recorded.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas moved the amendment that the report be recorded and forwarded to the committee with a request to consider scheme No. II in details, and report to the Corporation any suggestions or modifications they thought desirable.

The debate on the question was then adjourned till Monday next.

mented on overcrowding in strong language and suggested several means for abating it.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji seconded the proposition He said Mill owners should provide chawls for hands employed by them and pay them higher wages.

Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia said the last speaker referred to inadequate wages being paid to Mill hands in proportion to work done by them. That statement was incorrect. As one who had studied the question, he was in a position to say that a man, a woman and a child, by which he meant a half time man, was on an average paid Rs. 1-8-8 for working 26 days in a month at the rate of 12 hours per day. He excluded from them all foremen and men employed as overseers, clerks and others. In weaving mills the wages were still higher. Twenty per cent. of the men were daily absent, for the reason that they were overpaid. The men spent a large amount of their earnings in grog-shops which were being multiplied of late in the neighbourhood of the mills, and if it was the desire of the Corporation to improve the condition of these men, they had better take steps to remove those shops from that locality.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta said the best way of improving the condition of mill hands was to get the Government to pass a single section of the Act rendering it obligatory on mill-owners to find habitations for their workmen in the neighbourhood of their mills.

Lt. Col. Collie in criticising the Health Officer's report referred to the conditions of the drains in Elphinstone, Fergusson, DeLisle and Carrol Roads, where there was absolutely no means of reading the sullage. He also referred to his experience acquired during the time he was on plague duty, when the epidemic first broke out and when he drew the attention of the then Municipal Commissioner to certain sanitary defects due to the surcharge of sewage some of which existed up to the present time. He then dwelt upon the advantages of inoculation and, in doing so, read passages and gave statistics from a medical Journal and observed that these were facts and figures which should convince even the most sceptical, and he accordingly suggested that the Commissioner might be asked to report in consultation with the Health Officer as to the feasibility or suitability of carrying out inoculation as one of the measures during the next epidemic of plague.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas remarked that if a law was passed compelling mill owners to provide habitations to workmen employed in their mills, another law should at the same time be passed making it obligatory on these mill hands to live in those quarters. There were forty rooms in the Morarje Mills, which employed some two thousands hands, but strange to say even these forty rooms had remained uninhabited for the simple reason that the men preferred to reside together in groups for the sake of economy. A man who had a brother in another mill, would prefer to live with him miles away from the mill, notwithstanding the fact that they were each offered a room near his own mill.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said on the day following a holiday nearly half the number of mill men remained away for the simple reason that there was a great deal of dissipation on the previous night. He knew and had seen with his own eyes that some of these men indulged on holidays even in the luxurious drink of champagne (Laughter.)

Mr. J. Baptista was not in favour of innoculation which might prove as disastrous as the Mulkowal mishap.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a home contemporary.—You plead with M. Bountmy to soften his judgement of English cruelty. I should like to add a word or our comparatively scrupulous regard for the way and customs of other peoples, and especially in the matter of the spelling of their own names. I say comparatively with my eye on M. Boutmy's own people. For a few months some little time ago I had occasion to take in one or two French newspaper. My address was printed on my writing paper, but I got three different distortions of it on the wrappers of four papers, and when after a time they promoted me to a printed wrapper two of these varieties became stereotyped and continued to the end of my subscription. There is evidently a curious feeling in French publishing rooms that there is no definite form of spelling for the names of foreigners or foreign horses. This feeling is shared in the other departments and I made a small collection of the sufferings of Englishmen of mark during the next month or two. Perhaps you will be interested to to see some of them. They are all from well-known and well written papers, and papers especially interested in English life and politics. The Premier appeared as "M. Auguste Balfour" in the "Petite Republique" of September 21 of that year (1902.) The same paper on February 19 was censuring "M. John Brodrick." The "Monsieur," by the way, is universal in French books and newspapers, yet we in England do not write of Mrs. Bernhardt. The "Matin's" special correspondent in London writes on January 10 of "M. Leopond Courtney"; the "Temps" of February 11 discovers in its leading article "un Tory independant, M. Gibson Bowley," and on January 17 discusses the "splendid isolement" (in italics as an English phrase) of Lord Rosebery. Then there is a "M. Davidd" ("Temps," October 21), otherwise written as "Mr. Michael Dawitt" ("Figaro," January 9), and perhaps the "Figaro" on this same day excels them all in an article on Kipling's "Islanders," in which it writes safely of "fottball" and of "le fameuxa mateur Mac Gegror." All this, I need not say, I write with no feelings of ill will, for take them all in all I much enjoyed my French newspapers.'

At the last meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine Professor Fournier exhibited a book entitled For niaj filoj kiam ih estos dekokjaraj." This is a translation into Esperanto of one of Dr Fournier's books, which has been made by Dr Rodet It is believed to be the first medical work that has appeared in Esperanto, the artificial language that has apparently superseded Volapuk in the favour of those who are seeking for an international tongue. Many people in many countries are agreed that it would be a good thing to talk the same language, but unfortunately they cannot agree which to talk. To begin with, shall it be a tongue that already belongs to some of us or shall it be a new tongue, specially manufactured on scientific principles? The last Sir Frederick Bramwell voted for Italians others think that the wide extension of English give it a claim. Esperanto has gained many enthusiastic talkers, but it is rather reckless to bring in yet another tongue by way of easing our surfeit of them.

It was generally thought that Jacques I., Emperor of the Sahara had gone away to build his capital. But his tailor was not of that opinion, and he was particularly interested in the matter, for the Emperor before he left the Hotel Cecil had got himself imperial robes, and also some suitable turbans and bournouses for the sheikhs of his Court, and for these he had not paid. The [illegible] agents set sceptically to work, and how they have unearthed the Emperor, living as plain Marquis de Rarey in a family hotel in the pleasant Avenue Louise at Brussels. There his bill was given him, a bill for £3,000. If one may trust the Petit Bleu for English figures, and no doubt a long bill now will tumble in from the landlord of the family hotel Poor Emperor. But it is no good to travel incognito until your tailor has been paid.

The announcement of the approaching marriage of Miss Susan D. Fowler, of Vinsland, New Jersey, reminds us of the origin of "bloomers." It was Mrs. Amelia Jenks Bloomer who, as editor of "The Lily," suggested that long skirt should give way to a short skirt and Turkish trousers. Mrs. Bloomer, Mrs. Stanton, and others went about in these for several years, but finding that they were generally discountenanced they gave them up. Miss Fowler, however still uses "bloomers," though of a modified form. Her engagements at the age of 80 has come as a surprise to her friends, she is well known both as a farmer and as a lecturer, and her photograph has a considerable currency with collectors as that of one of the earliest and most persistent of dress reformers.

The law which is being voted in the French Chamber reducing the military service from three years for some and one for others to two for all has brought forth some interesting counter-projects. The prominent Socialist M. Vaillant has proposed to transform the French army into a kind of Militia where the officers would be selected by the men. The soldiers would elect their lieutenants, the lieutenants their captains, and the captains their majors, and so on to the highest commands. The system would be roughly that found, on the whole, so fruitful by the Boers; but we shall not see it yet a while in France.

It is not generally known that calcium carbide as an acetylene illuminant was discovered by an American, Mr. Wilson. A few years ago it seemed as if there was a great future for the acetylene industry. But in some way it has, so to speak, "missed fire." It is used as an illuminant in many Canadian private dwellings, but for street lighting only to a very slight extent. On the St. Lawrence the buoys are lighted by acetylene, the gas being pressed into them under a pressure of 10 atmospheres or more. In England acetylene installations are found in a few country houses and shooting lodges, but not to the extent that the merits of the illuminant would seem to justify. Throughout the world it is estimated that there are some 250 or more country towns and villages lighted by means of a public supply of acetylene. Roughly 100 of these are in the United States, 50 each in France and Germany, while the remaining 50 are scattered over Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, and other countries. At the close of last year the exact number of public acetylene plants within the German Empire was 54. The average price in Germany per 100 cubic feet is 5s. 2½d., with 6s. 8d. as a maximum and 3s. 4d. as a minimum. The average price in French villages is 7s. 3d. per 100 cubic feet to private consumers and 6s. 6d. for public lighting. The American price is less than either the German or the French. In general, plants may be said to be technically successful, but financially this is not always the case.

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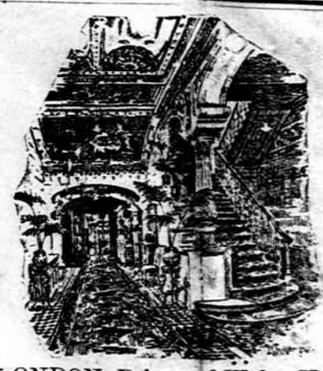
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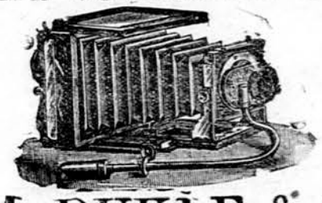
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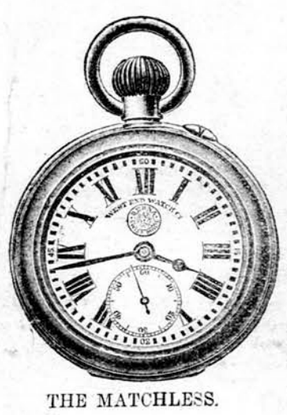
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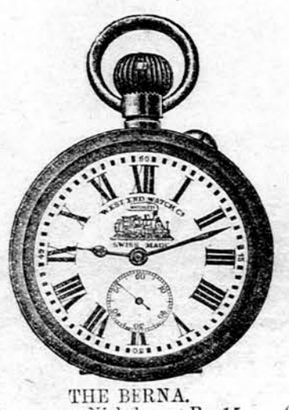
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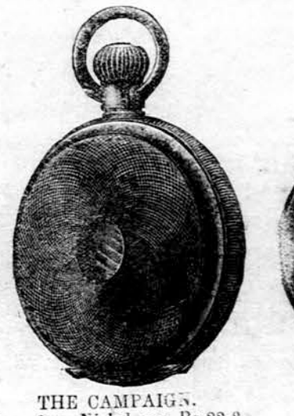
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PURELY PERSONAL.

A few days ago writes T. P. in "M. A. P." I gladly accepted an invitation to a lunch in honour of Mr. Seth Low, formerly Mayor of New York. I think that every distinguished American who comes to London ought to be honoured, and that one should not think, or even speak, of their particular politics when they are at home, but solely of their place as leaders of powerful sections of opinion among their countrymen. The Pilgrims' Society is doing a very useful work in thus bringing together the remarkable personalities of the two countries.

Mr. Seth Low is a remarkable example of America and of Americanism. It is difficult for us to realise what a versatile being an American is—what a varied thing the career of an American can be. Here, for instance, is Mr. Seth Low, who has been in two positions apparently so diverse as President of a great university and head of a great municipality. Beyond by it is possible that he will enter into some other occupation, or, perhaps, return to political life and have a third or even a fourth epoch and career. For America is the country of immense and unguessed possibilities to every one of its citizens. Someone was once talking to Mr. Cleveland when he was President about the chances of his succeeding in being elected for a second time. Everybody naturally thought that Mr. Cleveland was sure of again reaching the White House; but after the conversation had gone on for a certain length of time, Mr. Cleveland made the wise remark that nobody could tell. The unexpected in politics was the only thing that was certain. And then he asked his friends what they thought was the idea uppermost in his mind when he was passing on to the Capitol to deliver his inaugural address as President. "It was, he said, that my predecessor, who occupied my place four short years before, had never even heard my name then.

This was true, for outside the city of Buffalo, where he lived, Mr. Cleveland then was quite unknown to any of the great politicians. And his first success—the success that intimately made him President—was made as the Mayor of this provincial town. Just fancy what our politics would be—what a well-spring of hope it would always be to every ambitious and capable man—if he saw a man who governed, say, Shadfield well, thereby led irresistibly on to the position of chief ruler of the Empire and the nation. Mr. Cleveland is again a lawyer quietly practising in a country town, and apparently not in the least anxious to exchange the tranquillity of this position for the glittering splendour of Washington.

When the turn of Mr. Low for making his speech came the other day, at the luncheon to which I have alluded, I was rather nervous; for one always has to be on one's guard against accepting the estimates one hears of public men. I can say at once that Mr. Low was even better than I had expected. Indeed I have rarely heard a speech which at once showed the extraordinary powers as speakers that Americans have, or that brought out more clearly the wide and essential difference between American methods of thought and of expression. For just about half an hour you heard a man speak slowly and deliberately, and yet without a break. You got a sence of ease and mastery in him, as though he were some very fine pianist or violinist playing on an instrument that he loved, and that he had perfectly mastered. It was spoken in a somewhat subdued key, and yet it was very eloquent; full of very fine imaginary, and a curious combination at once of reserve and of what is almost daring illustration.

For instance, illustrating the idea that the British and the American peoples came from the same stock, however much they appeared to differ in so many externals, he described a hawthorn he had seen on an English roadside which had some flowers that were red and some that were white; and then he went on to say that, in spite of the difference in colour, they had evidently been fed by the same sap. Another feature of the speech which struck me greatly was that it was so dignified and so free from effusiveness. I have heard American orators who made the idea of good understanding between the American and the British peoples almost nauseous by sheer spreadeagleism and gush. Great nations do not understand or approach each other in the spirit of an actor of the old school, weeping as he folds his arms around the neck of a fellow-actor with the words, Dear old chap. There was no such nonsense in the calm, tranquil well thought out periods of Mr. Low. He simply asked the nations to study each other and try to understand each other; above all not to ask that because they were both democracies they should try to govern themselves quite after the same pattern.

The main thing, however which I wish to bring out concerning this little speech is that it showed with what mastery and ease the American can express himself. I fear that the hesitancy of English speakers is not yet a thing of the past, and that the ruggedness of the English style is still regarded as something of a national duty and even a legitimate source of national pride. Heaven save us from the too ornate or the too florid, but may we, at the same time, learn something of the self-command and self mastery of the grace and the easy flow, which are characteristic of the best kind of American speaking.

I began the article by speaking of the Americans as wonderful; and surely it is wonderful that they should have snatched from us the golf championship. It is not, I believe, ten years since golf was introduced into America; I don't think it was even known by name twenty-one years ago when first I visited that country. And now, just a decade after it has become familiar with golf, America sends us a champion who can beat men trained in a country where golf has been a public pastime for centuries. But that is the American method. I remember once discussing with a politician whether a certain movement could be revived or not. He knew America well, and he answered: "America is a boom country," by which he meant that if a thing caught on there it went like wild-fire everywhere; but once it had failed or ceased to be, there was no country where a thing became so flat and stale and unprofitable.

So it has been with golf: once it was taken up, it just spread all over the country with lightning-like rapidity. There are links all over the country, and every body almost—man woman and child—who can afford it is a member of a golf club. I am told by some of my friends who have visited America that some of these courses are excellent. The effects on America have been remarkable. When first I knew the American he took no exercise at all bolted his lunch in ten minutes and was never at rest from the time he got up in the morning till he went to bed at night. Golf has revolutionised this state of things—at least in some portions of the population. A well-known American publisher told me—I suppose it was half joke half earnest—that golf had added two inches to the American chest measurement.

I see it stated now that Mr. Travis is not an American—that he was born in Australia. But after all it was in America that he learnt golf and I think for that reason our cousins across the Atlantic are fully entitled to take credit for his victory.

Decidedly women are advancing. The other night I went to the Artists' Benevolent Fund Dinner, and I found a lady in the chair. And an excellent presiding officer she made stately and handsome, with a very sweet voice very happy diction, and a winning smile. Lady Wemyss was an irresistible "beggar"—to use her own phrase—for the cause of the destitute artists. Lady Granby set the fashion of having a lady in the chair as this dinner, and it seems so excellent that probably it will be often followed. There was a very distinguished company; several Duchesses—and, eg others the Duchess of Sutherland and the Duchess of Somerset—who made a very good speech, and many Marchionesses and I dare not say how many ladies of beauty and fashion. The most striking speech of the evening was that of Mr. Harry Cust, M.P.—one of the really brilliant men of our time, who does not make half as much use of his very remarkable gifts as a speaker and a writer that he should. The subscriptions were large, and the evening was altogether singularly pleasant.

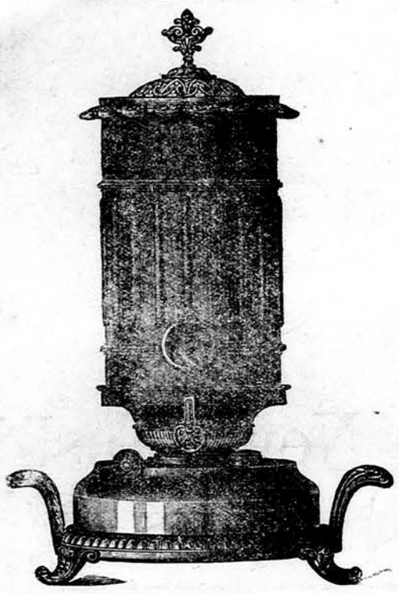
There is no lover of letters who will not mourn over the death of Maurus Jokai. His writings are not as well known in this country as they should be, though many of them have been tranrlated. Writing in the one Asiatic language which still persists in Europe, Maurus Jokai was necessarily shut out from the rest of the world and if it had not been that many of his works were translated into German, it is possible that Europe would not have heard of them at all, outside his own country of Hungary. And yet there are few, writers of his time who have such remarkable charm. He belonged to the school of optimists, and there was seldom anything unpleasant—and never anything pessimistic—in his pages.

The work of his which made most impression upon me was one called 'Black Diamonds.' There is a picture there of a prima donna which is one of the most touching I have ever read: a picture of a woman who carries her purity unspotted through all scenes and temptations, and finally gives to the man she loves a soul pure as when it was born. I suppose Jokai wrote more books than any other author who ever lived; they are to be numbered by the hundred. The remarkable thing was that they never seemed to show any sign of fatigue; up to the last each novel was as fresh as its predecessor.

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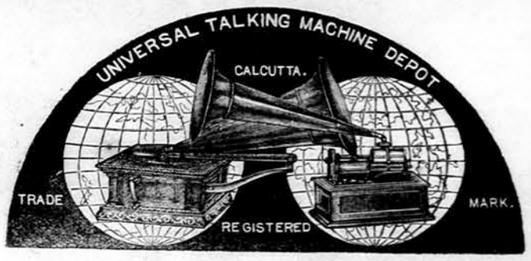


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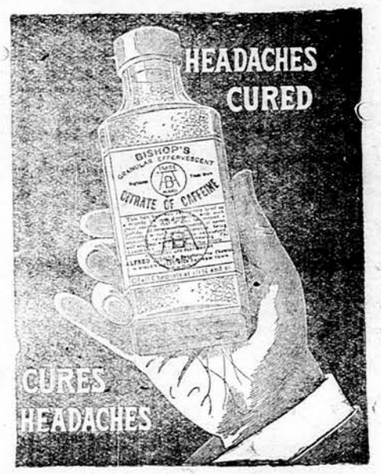


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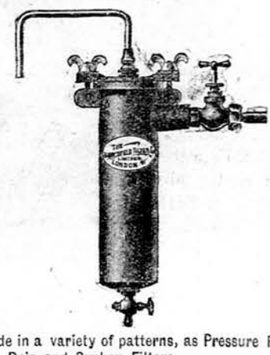
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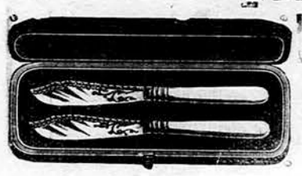


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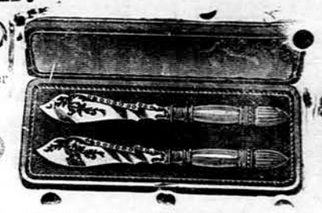


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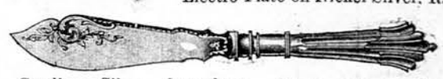
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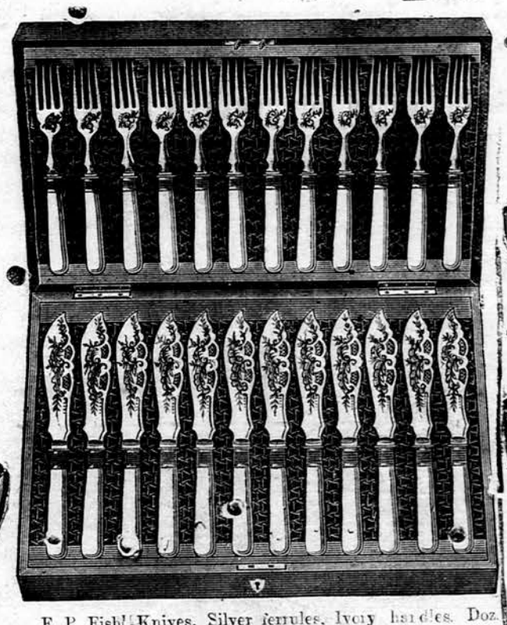
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